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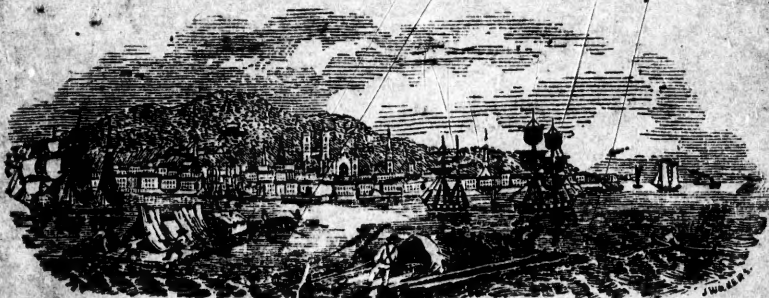
THE
RANGERS' GUIDE
TO
THE CITIES
OF
CANADA,

WITH A BRIEF
GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SKETCH OF THE
PROVINCE.

BY
ROBERT W. STUART MACKAY,

EDITOR OF THE CANADA DIRECTORY.

Petit volume rare a present



MONTREAL:
PUBLISHED BY R. & A. MILLER,
ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
AND MOUNTAIN STREET, QUEBEC.
1852.

Price 2s. 6d., or 50 cents

BIBLIOTHEQUE
PHILEAS GAGNON.
QUEBEC, CANADA.



John MacKenzie

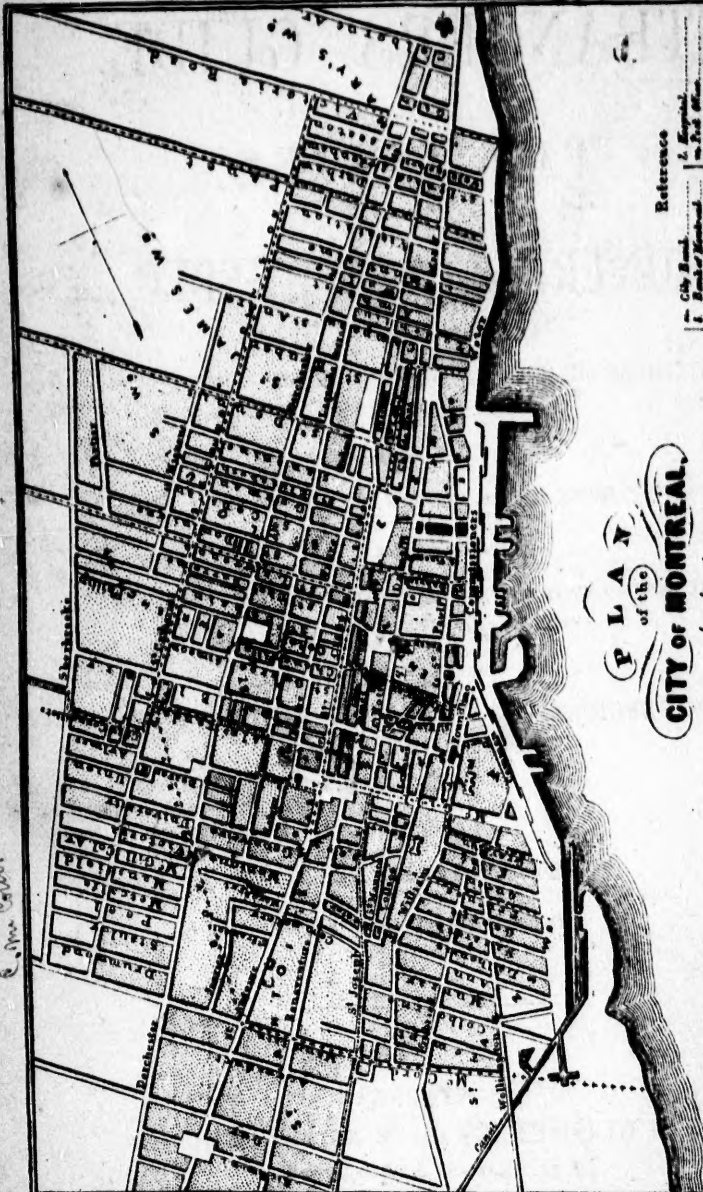
Mary M. McKenzie

J. D. L. McKenzie.

1847



St. Louis



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of the
CITY OF MONTREAL,
with the latest
improvements.

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THE
STP. ANGERS' GUIDE,
TO
THE CITIES
OF
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,

TOGETHER WITH
SKETCHES OF THE CITIES OF TORONTO, KINGSTON,
AND HAMILTON,

AND OF THE
TOWNS OF BYTOWN, LONDON, &c.,

AND A GLANCE AT
THE MOST REMARKABLE CATARACTS AND FALLS, MINERAL
SPRINGS AND RIVERS OF CANADA.

WITH A BRIEF
GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SKETCH OF THE
PROVINCE.

*containing 23 plates and plan of
the city of Montreal.*

ROBERT W. STUART MACKAY,

EDITOR OF THE CANADA DIRECTORY.

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CITY OF MONTREAL

with the latest
improvements.

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THE STRANGERS' GUIDE.

THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL

Is the largest and most fertile island belonging to Canada, and is generally considered as the garden of the Lower Province. Its soil is in most parts excellent, and it produces nearly every kind of grain, fruit and vegetable in perfection. The general surface of the Island is level, with the exception of the Mountain near the City; it is, however, diversified by several gentle ridges, having a tendency from N. E. to S. W., which are designated Coteaux. Mount Royal, or the Mountain, which overlooks the City, consists of two distinct hills, between which one of the leading avenues into it passes. There are roads also by which the circuit of either or both mountains can be made, and which, from the very beautiful scenery they present, are favourite drives with the tourist or seeker of recreation. The base of the Mountain is adorned with many beautiful villas, and the choicest orchards of the whole island, or indeed of Lower Canada, are those which are situated around it, the fruit being of the most delicious flavour, and greatest luxuriance of yield. The island is divided into ten parishes, viz:

THE PARISH OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL, which comprehends the City proper, the Côtés de la Visitation St. Joseph, Notre Dame des Neiges, and St. Pierre, together with parts of St. Paul and St. Catherines; the

Isle of St. Paul, at the mouth of River St. Pierre, and the Isle aux Hérons. Côte des Neiges is a neat, thriving village, containing several tanneries and stores, and a chapel.

THE PARISH OF ST. LAURENT, comprehends Côtes St. Laurent and St. Michel, with part of Notre Dame des Vertus. The handsome village of St. Laurent contains a number of stores, and a large Parish Church.

THE PARISH OF SAULT AU RECOLLECT, situated on the Back River, or Rivière des Prairies, contains a neat village of the same name, a fine church, and several valuable saw and corn mills.

THE PARISH OF ST. GENEVIÈVE, is situated at the extreme N. W. of the Island, opposite Isle Bizard, and has nothing remarkable to speak of.

THE PARISH OF LACHINE, contains the large and thriving village of that name; it is an extensive Parish, extending nearly eight miles along the St. Lawrence, and has many excellent farms, orchards and gardens.

THE PARISH OF POINTE CLAIRE, extends from the Parish of Lachine, along the river, and includes part of Isle Perrot.

THE PARISH OF LONGUE POINTE, commences at the Eastern boundary of the Parish of Montreal, and extends to that of Point aux Trembles, extending in depth back to the centre of the Island; there are many rich farms in this Parish.

THE PARISH OF POINT AUX TREMBLES, extends from the last named to the upper end of Isle Thérèse, and includes the whole of the lower part of the Island, which fronts the St. Lawrence. The village of the same name is a neat place of 70 or 80 houses, and is much frequented by visitors from the city.

THE PARISH OF RIVIÈRE DES PRAIRIES, contains the

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whole of the Côte St. Joseph, and as its name implies, fronts on the river of the same name.

THE PARISH OF ST. ANNE, embraces the whole upper end of the island, and also the upper part of Isle Perrot; it contains the pleasant village of St. Anne, and possesses many good farms and orchards.

The greatest length of the island is thirty-two miles, and its breadth ten miles, and the population, including the City of Montreal, is about 80,000 souls. The City of Montreal sends two, and the remainder of the island one Member, to the Provincial Parliament.

The distances of the principal places upon the Island, from the centre of the City, are as follows, viz:—

Abord à Plouffe,.....	9	miles.
Côte des Neiges,.....	3	"
Lachine,.....	9	"
Longue Pointe,.....	6	"
Point aux Trembles.....	9½	"
Pointe Claire,.....	16½	"
Sault au Recollect,.....	7½	"
St. Laurent,....	6¾	"
St. Anne,.....	22	"
St. Geneviève,.....	18	"

THE CITY OF MONTREAL, the largest and most populous City in British North America, is situated upon the Island of the same name, in latitude 45° 31' North, and longitude 73° 34' West from Greenwich. Including the Suburbs, it covers an area of about 1020 acres, of which the ground within the line of the old fortifications does not comprise much over a tenth part.

The City was founded by M. de Maissonneuve in 1642 on the site of an Indian Village, named Hochelaga, and for a long period bore the name of *Ville Marie*,

having been dedicated to the Virgin Mary as its patroness and protector.

It is laid out in the form of a parallelogram, with the streets, which are 200 in number, intersecting each other at right angles. *Notre Dame Street*, which is the principal street for retail business, is over three quarters of a mile in length, and has many elegant shops. *Great St. James Street*, is elegant and spacious, and is occupied principally by the Banks and Insurance Companies. *St. Paul Street*, is over three quarters of a mile long, the west end of it, and the streets which intersect it, being mostly taken up with wholesale warehouses. *Water Street*, *Commissioners Street*, and *Common Street*, face on the River St. Lawrence, the entire length of the City, and exhibit a splendid frontage, principally of cut-stone warehouses, which has a very imposing effect. *McGill Street*, extends northwards from the River to the Hay-market Square; it is a wide and handsome street, most of the houses being of cut-stone, and a large retail business is carried on in it. *St. Antoine Street*, *Mountain Street*, *West Dorchester Street*, *Sherbrooke Street*, and the Streets and Squares on *Beaver Hall*, have many beautiful private residences and villas upon them, and are considered the most fashionable part of the city.

Being at the head of Ship Navigation her local advantages for the purposes of trade are numerous, and they will be greatly increased when the lines of Rail-road to Portland and Quebec are completed, of which there is an early prospect. From whatever side the City is approached, the scene is one of much interest; if from the St. Lawrence, the splendid towers of the Cathedral, the tall spires of Christ Church, St. Patrick's Church, and several others; the elegant front of the

Bonsecours Market, and the long ranges of cut-stone buildings which front the River, form at once a *tout ensemble* which is perhaps unequalled in any other American City. And although the prospects from the land side are not quite so imposing, they are all agreeable, and that from Côte des Neiges road, (which crosses the spur of the Mountain that overlooks the City,) is, taken altogether, one of the finest in this part of the world.

The population of the City is nearly 60,000, and the number of inhabited houses about 7,500; it is divided into nine wards, and is municipally governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Council, elected by householders, who pay an annual rent of \$45 or upwards, or persons who own real estate, producing half that amount of rent annually.

The Police of the City consists of a Police Magistrate, a Chief of Police, two Chief Constables, and fifty men; and the Fire Brigade, of a Chief Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, six Fire Engines, and a Hook, Ladder, and Hose Company.

To prevent imposition upon strangers, the rates of fare for Cabs or Calèches, as settled by a By-law of the City Council, are given, and every driver of such a vehicle is bound to keep a card with the same upon it to be exhibited to passengers.

FARES OF CABS AND CALÉCHES.

s. d.

For conveying one or two persons from any one place to any other place, within the city limits, and returning, (provided the time occupied does not exceed half an hour,)..... 0 10 or 17 cents.

For every person over two, 5d. each
extra, or 9 cents.

If the time exceeds half an hour,

For the first hour,..... 2 0 or 40 cents.

For each subsequent hour,..... 1 6 or 30 cents.

And at the same rate for *intermediate quarters* of an hour :

From the Longueuil ferry to the
Lachine railroad station, for 1

or 2 persons,..... 1 3 or 25 cents.

From the Longueuil ferry to the
Lachine railroad station, for 3

or more persons,..... 1 10½ or 37½ cents.

The climate, although severe in winter, is exceedingly conducive to health and longevity, and the average mortality is much less than in many other cities of North America.

The Public Buildings are both numerous and elegant ; and include many which are particularly worthy of notice, among which we may enumerate :

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

THE PARISH CHURCH, OR CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME.

—The corner-stone of this magnificent edifice, which is built in the perpendicular Gothic Style of the Middle Ages, was laid on the third September, 1824, and it was opened for public worship in July, 1829. The length of the Church is 255 feet 6 inches, and its breadth 134 feet 6 inches. The height of the principal towers is 220 feet, and of the others 115 feet each, and the great window at the high altar is 64 feet in height, by 32 feet in breadth. The total number of pews is 1,244, capable of seating between six and seven thousand persons. In the North West tower is a fine chime of bells, and in



French Church



Wharfedale Church

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the N. E. tower is placed the largest bell in America, being one cast expressly for this Church, which weighs 29,400 lbs. Adjoining this Church, a wing of the new building for the *Seminary of St. Sulpice* has been recently erected, and the plan, when completed, will add greatly to the appearance of this part of the City.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—This large and commanding edifice is built in the Gothic Style of the 15th century. It stands upon an elevated site, and is one of the most striking objects visible on approaching the City. The extreme length is 240 feet, the breadth 90 feet, and the height of the spire 225 feet. The interior is comfortably fitted up, and there is room to seat about 5,000 persons.

The other Roman Catholic Churches in the City are :

ST. JAMES' or the BISHOP'S CHURCH, on St. Denis street, which is a very handsome building, capable of seating about three thousand persons ; contiguous to this Church, on St. Catherine street, is an elegant *Episcopal residence* recently erected for the Roman Catholic Bishop.

The **RECOLLECT CHURCH** on west Notre Dame street, and the **BONSECOURS CHURCH** on St. Paul street, are commodious stone buildings, which will seat about 2000 persons each, and there are also Chapels attached to the different Nunneries, to the College on College street, and the Jesuit College on Bleury street.

There are several fine paintings by celebrated masters in the Parish Church, and the Bishop's Church. And also in the Chapels attached to the different Nunneries.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES ARE,

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

THE CATHEDRAL OF CHRIST CHURCH on Notre Dame street, which is a handsome stone building with a front

of the Doric order, and a spire of 204 feet in height. The Church is 132 feet in length by 80 feet in width, and will accommodate about 3000 persons. The interior is fitted up in a neat and simple style, and the Church has one of the best organs in America. The Bishop of Montreal, the Right Rev. Francis Fulford, D. D., generally officiates here, and the present Rector is the Rev. John Bethune, D. D.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, on St. Joseph street. This is a very neat building, erected in the style of the 13th century, at a cost of about £3000. The interior is fitted up in a chaste and elegant manner, and it has an excellent organ. The size is 100 feet in length by 56 feet in width, and it will seat about 1400 persons. The Rev. W. T. Leach, D. C. L., and the Rev. Wm. Bond, are the officiating Clergymen here.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, Ann street, Griffintown, is designed in the same style as St. George's, but with somewhat less pretension. The interior is arranged in a neat and comfortable manner, and a part of the seats are free. The ground-plan is 100 feet by 55 feet, and it will seat over 1200 persons. The Rev. J. Ellegood is the officiating Clergyman.

TRINITY CHURCH, on St. Paul street, is a neat building erected at the expense of the late Major Christie; its size is 75 by 44 feet, and it will seat about 800 persons. The Rev. A. D. Campbell is the present Minister.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, on St. Mary street, is a neat building which was built at the sole expense of Thomas Nelson, Esq.; it is comfortably fitted up and will seat over 800 persons. Rev. John Irwin, officiating Clergyman.

There is also a small Church at HOUELAGA or the Cross, at which the services are conducted by the Rev. Mr. Rogers.



ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, BEAVER HALL.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, on Beaver Hall, is a beautiful specimen of the Gothic Style of Architecture, and an ornament to the City, which has been recently erected by the congregation, formerly worshipping at the Church of the same name in St. Peter street. Its dimensions are 90 by 65 feet; the interior is well arranged and handsomely fitted up, and the Church will accommodate about 1000 persons. Rev. Alex. Mathieson, D. D., Minister.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, on St. Helen street, is also in the Gothic Style of Architecture, and is a handsome edifice, which will accommodate about 800 persons. The interior is neatly fitted up in the Grecian Style. Rev. R. McGill, Minister.

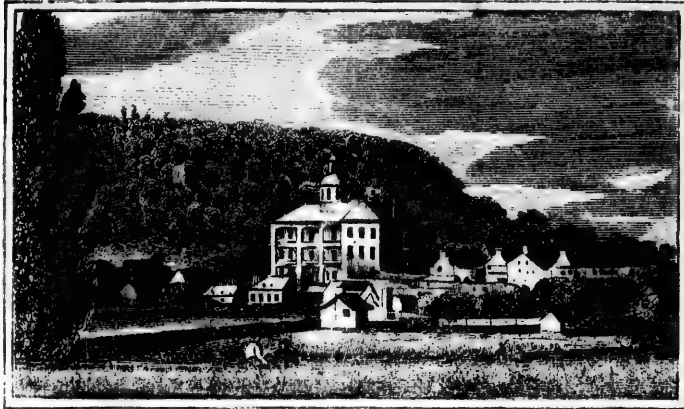
FREE CHURCH.

CÔTÉ STREET CHURCH, is a neat building recently erected, and comfortably fitted up, it will seat about 800 persons. Rev. Donald Fraser, Minister.

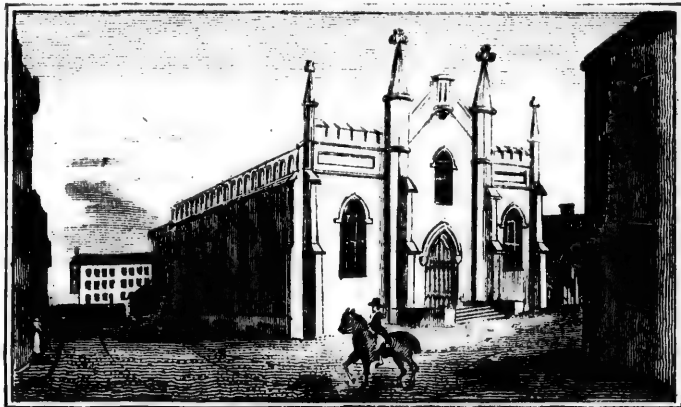
ST. GABRIEL STREET CHURCH, is a plain stone building, which will seat about 800 persons, there is no regular Minister attached to it at present.

WESLEYAN.

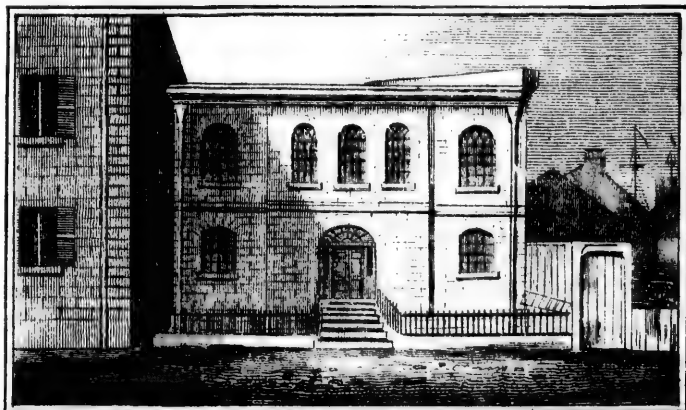
THE GREAT ST. JAMES' STREET CHURCH, is an elegant building, erected in the Florid Gothic Style of the 14th century, and is one of the greatest ornaments of the City. Its size is 111 by 73 feet, and it will seat about 2500 persons. The arrangement of the interior is unique and beautiful, the pulpit especially, being a fine specimen of the Carved Gothic Style. The building was erected at a cost of about £12,500.



GENERAL HOSPITAL.



ST PAUL'S SCOTCH CHURCH.



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ST. ANN'S CHAPEL, Griffintown, is also a handsome building in the Gothic Style of Architecture, which will seat about 1500 persons, and

ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, Montcalm street, is a neat building in the Grecian Style of Architecture, which will seat about 500 persons.

CONGREGATIONAL.

THE RADEGONDE STREET CHURCH, of which the Rev. H. Wilkes, D. D., is Minister, is a neat building in the Doric Style, which will seat over 1000 persons, the interior being handsomely fitted up.

THE GOSFORD STREET CHURCH, is also a fine building in the Grecian Style, which will seat about 900 persons. Rev. F. H. Marling, Minister.

The other Protestant Churches are—

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, a neat cut-stone building, and comfortably fitted up, is situated at the west end of Great St. James street; it has an excellent organ and a good choir, and will seat over 1000 persons. Rev. J. McLoud, Minister.

THE UNITED SECESSION CHURCH, Corner of La-gauchetière and St. George's streets, Rev. W. Taylor, D. D., Minister, is a plain substantial cut-stone building, recently erected, which will seat over 1000 persons.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Helen street, is a neat cut-stone building, which will seat about 500 persons. Rev. A. F. Spalding, Minister.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Beaver Hall, is a handsome building in the Grecian Doric Style; it is neatly and comfortably fitted up, has a fine organ, and will seat about 600 persons. Rev. John Cordner, Minister.

There is also a JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, in Chenneville street, which is a neat cut-stone building, the interior

being beautifully fitted up in the Egyptian Style. Rev. A. De Sola, Minister.

The other Public Buildings most conspicuous are—

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, Place d'Armes, which is an elegant cut-stone building of the Corinthian Order.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Great St. James' street, a fine cut-stone building in the Composite Style of Architecture.

THE CITY BANK, Place d'Armes, a handsome cut-stone building in the Grecian Style of Architecture.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK, Great St. James street, a neat cut-stone building in the Grecian Doric Style.

THE BANQUE DU PEUPLE, is a fine cut-stone building, on Great St. James street.

THE BONSECOURS MARKET, on St. Paul and Water streets, is a magnificent pile of building in the Grecian Doric Style of Architecture, which has been erected at a cost of about £60,000, and is equal, if not superior, to any thing of the kind in America. The offices of the Corporation, and principal Police Station, are here, and the large hall in the East Wing, which is let out occasionally for Assemblies, Concerts, &c., will seat nearly 4000 persons.

THE NEW ST. ANN'S MARKET, on Foundling street, is a neat brick edifice, well adapted for the purpose for which it was designed. It has been recently opened, and was built at a cost of about £3000.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE, on Notre Dame street, now in course of erection, will be a splendid pile of cut-stone building in the Grecian Ionic Style, the ground-plan is 300, by 140 feet, and the height 70 feet. The order of architecture followed being the same as that of the Temple of Illysus, which is one of the finest specimens of Grecian Art.

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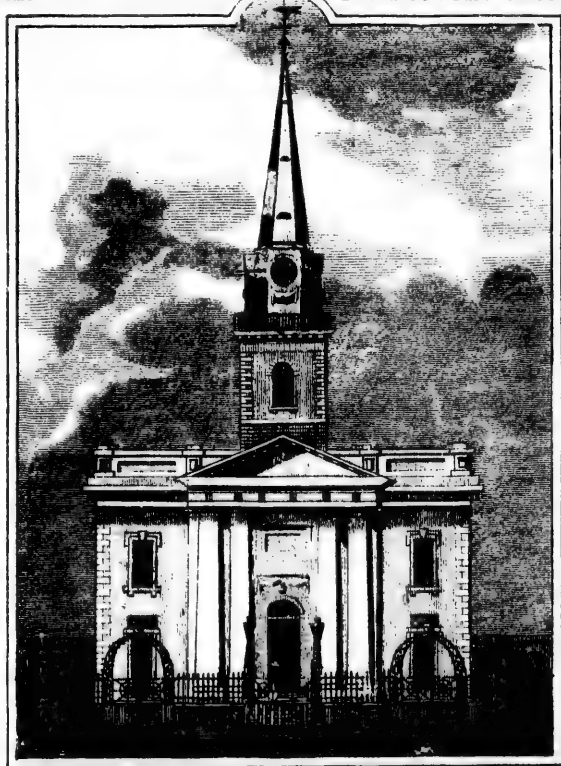
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ST GABRIEL'S SCOTCH CHURCH



BONSECOURS CHURCH



CHRIST'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL)

THE JAIL, at the east end of St. Mary street, is a substantial pile of stone buildings, surrounded by a wall ; the erection of the buildings, though not yet finished, has cost over £30,000.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, on Dorchester street, is an elegant and commodious cut-stone building, which forms a prominent object as the City is approached from the South or East. The management of the Institution is admirable, and it has been the means of an immense amount of benefit to the poor of the City.

M'GILL COLLEGE, is beautifully situated at the base of the Mountain. This establishment owes its origin to the liberality of the late Hon. Jas. M'Gill, who bequeathed the estate of Burnside and £10,000 for its endowment. Its School of Medicine bears a high reputation, and the other departments are also in a rapidly progressive state of improvement, under the able superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Leach, the present Vice-principal, and professor of Classical Literature and Divinity.

THE HIGH SCHOOL, on Belmont street, Beaver Hall, is a beautiful stone building in the Tudor Style of Architecture. It is under the management of Mr. H. A. Howe, assisted by several accomplished masters, and has a large number of pupils.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGE, on College street, is a plain substantial pile of buildings, well suited to the purposes for which it was designed. Rev. A. Nercam, principal.

ST. MARY'S (Jesuit) COLLEGE, is situated between Bleury and Alexander streets ; it is a large and handsome pile of stone building, just erected, and is under the care of the Rev. Father Martin, and several assistants.

THE BAPTIST COLLEGE, at the west end of Dorchester street, is a fine stone building in a commanding sit-

uation. It was erected at a cost of over £7000, but is not at present used for the purposes for which it was built.

THE THEATRE ROYAL, Côté street, is a neat brick building lately erected, which is handsomely fitted up in the interior, and will accommodate about 1500 persons.

THE WATER WORKS, Notre Dame street, is a plain, neat and useful pile of building, erected for the purpose of supplying the City with water, which is forced up from the river by steam power into two reservoirs, which will contain about half a million of gallons. The works are now under the management of the Corporation of the City.

NUNNERIES.

Of these there are three, viz:

1st. THE GREY NUNNERY, on Foundling street, founded in 1692, for the care of Lunatics and Foundlings.

2nd. THE BLACK, OR CONGREGATIONAL NUNNERY, Notre Dame street, founded in 1659, for the education of young females.

And 3rd. THE HOTEL DIEU NUNNERY, on St. Joseph and St. Paul streets, founded in 1644, for the reception of sick and diseased persons.

Of these establishments, it is only necessary to say, that they are admirably arranged and governed, are instrumental in doing an immense amount of good, as witness the untiring exertions of the good Sisters, during the prevailing sickness of 1847, principally among the poor emigrants, when a number of these *really Christian ladies* fell victims to their devotion to the sacred cause of charity and humanity.

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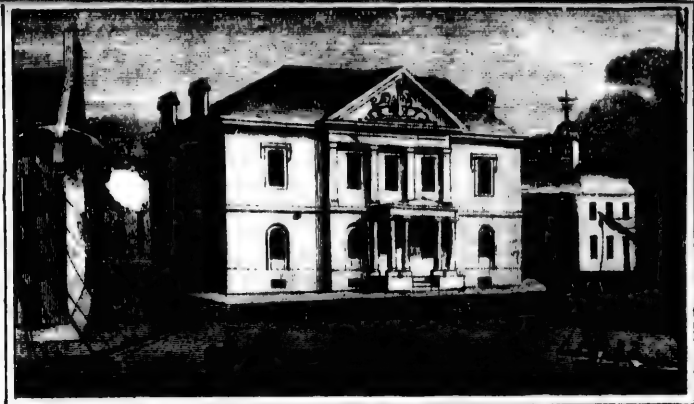
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GOVERNMENT HOUSE.



Strangers wishing to see the interior of the Nunneries should apply for permission to the Lady Superior of each, which is almost invariably granted to persons of respectability, when properly applied for.

NELSON'S MONUMENT, NOTRE DAME STREET, AND THE MCTAVISH MONUMENT AT THE FOOT OF THE MOUNTAIN, are generally visited by strangers; indeed the first named cannot fail to be so, as it is in the very heart of the City. It is at present much dilapidated, but we believe will be speedily repaired.

The remaining Public Buildings worthy of notice are—

The Old Government House, Notre Dame street.

The Barracks, Water street.

The Protestant Orphan Asylum, St. Catherine street.

The Bon Pasteur Nunnery, Sherbrooke street.

The Christian Schools, Vitre street.

The British and Canadian School, Côté street.

The National School, Bonsecours street.

The Custom House, St. Paul street,

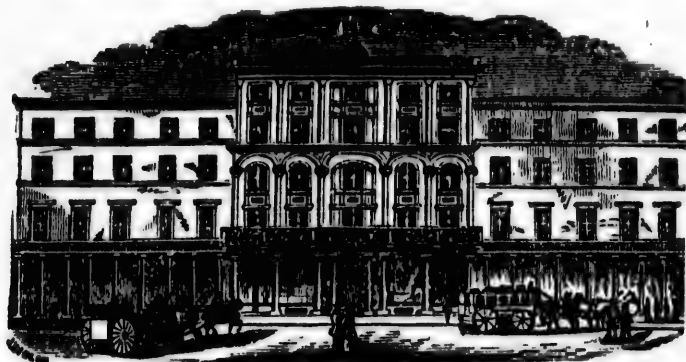
The Odd Fellows' Hall, Great St. James street.

THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS IN THE CITY ARE

THE HAY'S HOUSE, on Dalhousie Square and Notre Dame Street. This splendid pile of buildings was originally intended for a Masonic Hall and Theatre Royal, but has been converted to its present use. It has one of the finest ball-rooms in America, where there are *promenades musicales* every week during the summer. The house is under the able management of Mr. Pope, and is a favourite resort of American Travellers.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL, Great St. James street, is a noble edifice in the centre of the City. It is under the management of Messrs. Vardon and Hogan, has a

splendid concert and ball-room, and is fitted up in a style of comfort and elegance not surpassed in Canada. The spirited cut below represents the front of this house.



ST. LAWRENCE HALL, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

THE OTTAWA HOTEL, Great St. James street, is a handsome and comfortable house ; it is conducted by Mr. Browning, formerly of Coteau Landing, long and favourably known to travellers, and is a central and desirable place of residence.

THE CANADA HOTEL, St. Gabriel street, is a large, central, and comfortable house, conducted by the gentleman who formerly managed it for Madame St. Julien.

DONEGANA'S HOTEL, Notre Dame street, is an excellent house, in a fine situation, and offering every desirable comfort to travellers. It is now leased by Madame St. Julien, and is under the able management of Mr. J. H. Daley, long and favourably known as a hotel keeper.

THE MONTREAL HOUSE, Custom-house Square, is beautifully situated opposite the steamboat wharf, affording a fine view of the River. It is an excellent house, and is well and favorably known to travellers ; it is now

conducted by Mr. J. W. Coleman, formerly of Troy N. Y. The subjoined spirited cut represents this house and part of Custom-house square.



MONTREAL HOUSE.

The following Hotels are also pleasantly situated and offer good accommodations to travellers or permanent boarders, viz:

Adelphi Hotel, W. C. Cogan, Place d'Armes.

Eagle Hotel, Temperance House, F. Duclos, College street.

Exchange Coffee House, F. P. Levine, St. Paul street.

Grant's Hotel, John Grant, St. Henry street.

London Commercial Hotel, Isaac Moffatt, 64 Commissioners street.

Mack's Hotel, John Mack, St. Paul street.

People's Hotel, John C. Cullen, 207 Notre Dame street.

Rail Road Hotel, T. Moore, 100 Bonaventure street.

St. James' House, John Orr, Great St. James street.

Western Hotel, John J. Hewitt, McGill street.

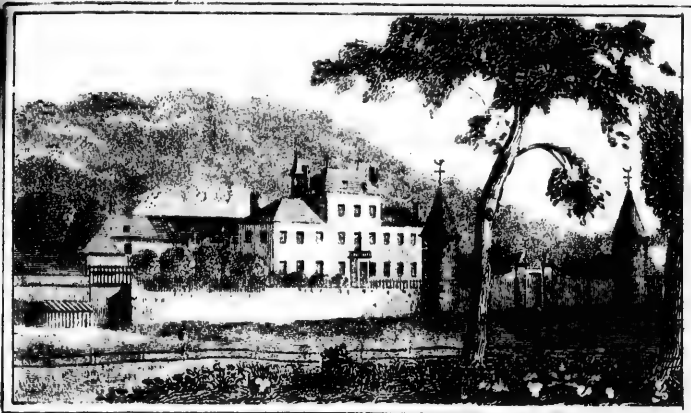
At *Dolly's Chop House*, Great St. James street, at *O'Meara's*, (late Compain's), *Restaurant*, Place d'Armes, and at the *Shakspeare Inn*, St. François Xavier street, the lovers of good cheer will usually find it in the greatest variety, and at all hours.

There are also numerous Inns and private Boarding houses, at which all classes of travellers can be accommodated in a style commensurate with the charges made. For particulars of which see "the Montreal City Directory."

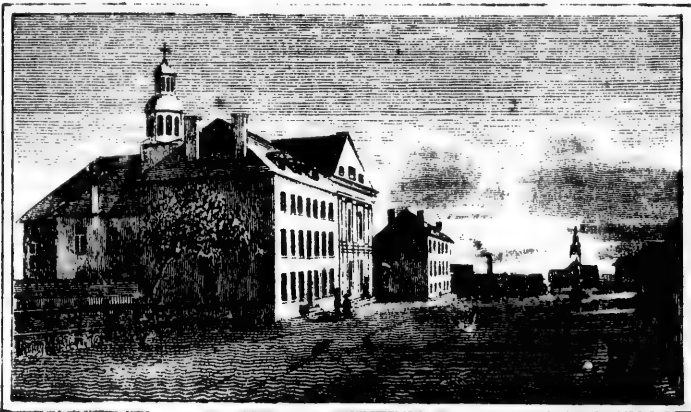
The traveller, who is desirous of wiling an hour away by perusing the popular literature of the day, or matter of a more serious nature, will find an ample assortment of either at the stores of B. Dawson, Place d'Armes, C. Bryson, and R. & A. Miller, St. François Xavier street, R. Chalmers, J. Mc Coy, and J. Milne, Great St. James street, D. & J. Sadlier, Notre Dame street, and E. R. Fabre & Co., St. Vincent street. Nor should those who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of procuring a superior *daguerreotype likeness* of themselves or their friends, who are visiting the city, fail to call at the rooms of Mr. Doane, No. 2 Place d'Armes, where they will see hundreds of the finest specimens of that elegant and wonderful art, that have ever been exhibited.

THE WHARVES OF THE CITY, which are constructed in a manner unequalled upon this continent, are worthy of all commendation, and cannot fail to surprise visitors, who have been accustomed to nothing but the frail wooden structures of that nature, so common in America.

THE LACHINE CANAL, WITH ITS LOCKS AND BASINS, is another of those Public Works of which our fair City may well be proud, nor is there in America, (we speak



PRIEST'S FARM.



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advisedly) any *canal structure* to equal them; no stranger should pass through Montreal without visiting these works.

THE CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD, commences at South Montreal opposite the City, and connects with the American lines to Boston and New York at Rouse's Point, a distance of 42 miles. This road is now completed, and the cars run daily. —Office, 66 Commissioners street.

THE LACHINE RAILROAD, connects the City, by a line of road nine miles in length, with the village of that name; it is a pleasant excursion, and can be made back and forwards in a short time, and at a trifling cost. The continuation of this road from Caughnawaga till it connects with the Ogdensburg road at Moers, is now in progress, and the whole line will be known as — THE MONTREAL AND NEW YORK RAILROAD. —Office, Bonaventure street.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, to connect Montreal with the city of Portland, a distance of 293 miles, is now complete as far as Melbourne, a distance of 71 miles, to which cars run daily, and is expected to be opened throughout, in the course of another year. A line from Quebec to Melbourne, a distance of 100 miles, is also in course of construction, and will probably be completed in 1854. —Office, 18 Little St. James street.

THE CHAMP DE MARS is a favourite promenade for citizens or strangers, and frequently, during the summer evenings, the fine bands of the Regiments in Garrison, dispense their enlivening strains to the surrounding multitude.

THE PLACE D'ARMES, is the square opposite the French Church. It has been lately planted with trees,

surrounded with a handsome iron railing, and a fountain placed in the centre of it.

JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE, extending from opposite the Court House on Notre Dame street to the River, is also to be adorned with trees, a fountain, and ornamental railing, and the *Nelson Monument*, which stands at the head of it, is to be renovated and heightened, which will render it one of the most attractive places in the City.

DALHOUSIE SQUARE, is at the east end of Notre Dame and St. Paul streets. The offices of the Commander of the Forces, and Royal Engineers are here, and "the Hays House" also fronts upon it. This square is to be planted with ornamental trees shortly.

RICHMOND SQUARE, at the west end of St. Antoine street. PHILLIP'S SQUARE and BEAVER HALL SQUARE, on Beaver Hall, and PAPINEAU SQUARE, at the east end of St. Mary street, are the remaining public squares of the city.

A handsome BOULEVARD, to extend along the base of the Mountain, has been recently projected, and will probably be carried into effect in a short time.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND is also a most delightful spot, looking, as it does, like a gem set in the clear waters of the river.

THE GREAT AND LITTLE MOUNTAINS, behind the City, cannot be overlooked in our catalogue of the *agréments* of Montreal, and no traveller should pass through the City without driving at least once round them.

ANOTHER FAVOURITE DRIVE in the immediate vicinity, is to Longue Point, and if desirous of a more extended tour on the Island, the excursions to Point aux Trembles, Sault au Recollect, or St. Anne, will be found highly

agreeable, and a visit to the Belœil Mountains on the south side of the Saint Lawrence, will be found amply to repay for the time or toil necessary.



PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Great attention has been paid to the development of the resources of Canada within the last few years, and the present administration have decided upon having a Bureau of Agriculture, in connexion with the Executive Government. As a part of this plan it is proposed to establish an Agricultural College or Seminary, where the practical as well as theoretical parts of the science of agriculture will be thoroughly taught; and the cut herewith presented is that of the proposed buildings to be erected for the purpose, the probability being that the site will be in the immediate vicinity of Montreal.

THE LITERARY AND MERCANTILE ASSOCIATIONS
ARE:

Advocates' Library, Court-house.
Agricultural Society, 25 Notre Dame street.
Board of Trade, 11 St. Sacrament street.
Institute Canadien, Place d'Armes.

Mechanics' Institute, 46 Great St. James street.

Mercantile Library, 33 Great St. James street.

Merchants' Exchange, Odd Fellows' Hall, Great St. James street.

Natural History Society, 10 Little St James street.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETIES ARE:

The St. George's Society.

The St. Andrew's Society.

The St. Patrick's Society.

The St. Jean Baptiste Society.

The German Society.

There are several MASONIC LODGES in the City. And there are also numerous lodges of ODD FELLOWS ; those in connection with Great Britain have their *Hall in St. Gabriel street*, and those who receive visitors from the United States have *their Hall in Great St. James street*. The RECHABITE SOCIETY have also several *Tents*, their places of meeting being the *old Merchants' Exchange, St. Joseph street, and the Rechabite Hall, Great St. James street*.

THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES ARE:

The Incorporated Church Society.

The Bible Society.

The Religious Tract Society.

The Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School Society.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

The French Canadian Missionary Society.

The Young Men's Christian Knowledge Society.

The Canada Sunday School Union.

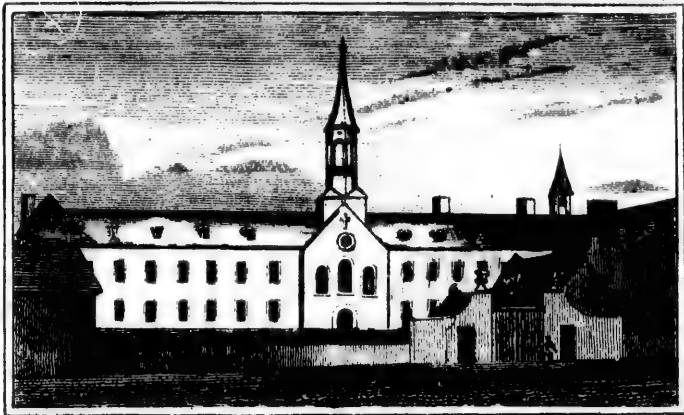
The Friendly Union.

The Strangers' Friend Society.

The Catholic Institute.

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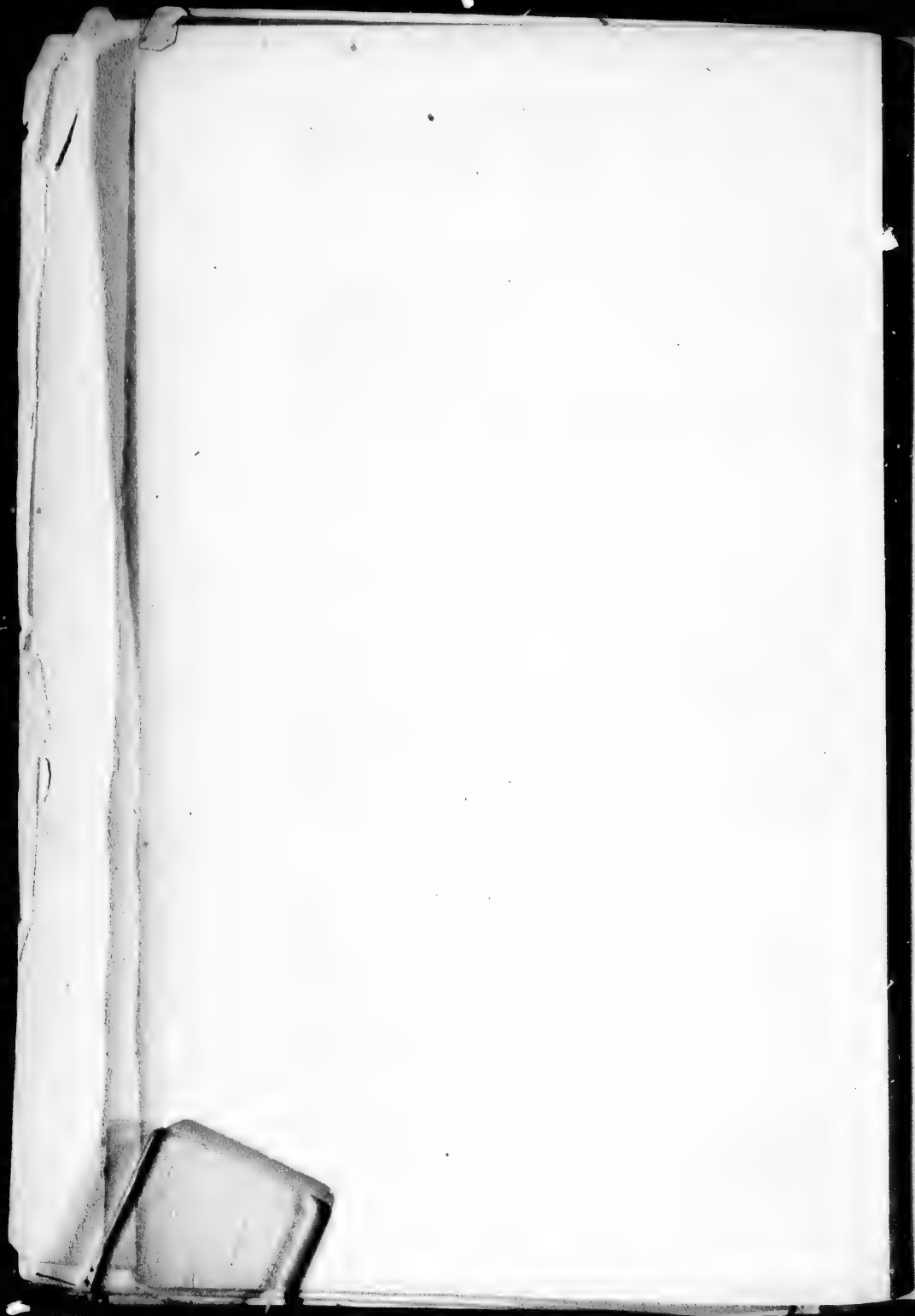
GREY NUNNERY.



CONGREGATIONAL NUNNERY.



CHAPEL OF THE HOTEL DIEU NUNNERY.



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**THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS, BESIDES THOSE
ALREADY ENUMERATED ARE:**

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Notre Dame street, adjoining the Recollect Church.

Montreal Lying-in Hospital.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society, 92 Mountain street.

University Lying-in Hospital, St. Charles Borromée street.

The Montreal Dispensary, 6 St. George street.

The Eye Institution, 8 St. Urbain street.

The Protestant Magdalen Asylum, St. Catherine street.

The Institution for Eye and Ear Diseases, 6 St. François Xavier street.

The Asylum for Aged and Infirm Women, St. Catherine street.

The Firemen's Benevolent Association.

The St. Joseph's Infirmary, St. Margaret street.

The Hotel Dieu Hospital, St. Joseph street.

The St. Patrick's Hospital, Water street.

The Roman Catholic Magdalen Asylum, Sherbrooke street.

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTIONS ARE:

The Medical School of McGill College.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons, L. C.

The St. Lawrence School of Medicine.

The Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery.

The Medico Chirurgical Society.

The Pathological Society.

**THE PUBLIC OFFICES, BESIDES THOSE ENUMERATED
BEFORE, ARE:**

Adjutant General of the Forces, St. Lewis street.

Bank of Upper Canada, Great St. James street.

Barrack Master, Water street.

Chief Engineer Fire Department,

Chief of Police,

City Clerk,

City Surveyor,

City Treasurer,

**Bonsecours Market,
St. Paul street.**

Clerk of the Peace and Crown, Court-house.

Collector of Customs, Custom-house, St. Paul street.

Collector of Canal Tolls, Basin No. 1, Canal.

Commander of the Forces, Dalhousie Square.

Commissary General, 53 Notre Dame street.

Commissioner of Police, Court-house, Notre Dame street.

Commissioners for the Harbour of Montreal, 65 Commissioners street.

**Coroners of the District, St. Vincent street and Champ
de Mars street.**

Emigrant Office, near Canal Basin.

Gas Company, Gabriel street, Griffintown.

Geological Survey Office, 10 Little St. James street.

Harbour Master, 65 Commissioners street.

Imperial Customs, Commercial Chambers, St. Paul
street.

Indian Department, old Government-house.

Inspector of Hospitals, Dalhousie square.

Inspection of Pot and and Pearl Ashes, College street.

Marriage Licenses, 3 Molson terrace.

Mayor of the City, City Hall, Bonsecours Market.

Military Secretary, Dalhousie Square.

Montreal Building Society, 67 Commissioners street.

**Montreal City and District Building Society, Little St.
James street.**

**Montreal Insurance Company, Insurance Company's
Buildings, Great St. James street.**

Montreal Mining Company, Insurance Company's
Buildings, Great St. James street.

Montreal Mutual Fire Insurance Company, St François
Xavier street.

Montreal Telegraph Company, Great St. James street.

Notarial Board, St. Lawrence Hill.

Ordnance Department, Water street.

Police Offices, Bonsecours Market, and corner Craig
and Bleury streets.

Post Office, 15 Great St. James street.

Prothonotary, Court-house, Notre Dame street.

Quarter Master General, Durham Place, St. Lewis street.

Registrar of the County, old Government-house.

Revenue Inspectors, 74 Notre Dame street.

Richelieu Navigation Company, 37 Commissioners
street.

Royal Engineers, Dalhousie square and St. Lewis street.

Sheriff, Court-house, Notre Dame street.

Superintendent of Education, old Government-house.

Town Major, St. Lewis street.

Trinity House, 65 Commissioners street.

Turnpike Trustees, 65 Commissioners street.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN MONTREAL

Agricultural Journal, (English and French,) John
Lovell, Printer, St. Nicholas street.—subscription
5s. per annum.

Album Littéraire de La Minerve, L. Duvernay, 13 St.
Vincent street.—subscription, 15s. per annum.

Cadet, (monthly,) J. C. Becket, Great St. James street,
subscription 1s 3d. per annum.

Canada Directory, Robert W. S. Mackay, Editor, at
John Lovell's, 5 St. Nicholas street.—subscription
15s. per copy.

- Canada Medical Journal, Monthly, Doctors Macdonnell, & David, Editors, John Lovell, Printer, St. Nicholas street.—subscription 15s. per annum.
- Courier, (daily, and tri-weekly,) St. François Xavier street.—subscriptions 30s. and 15s. per annum.
- French Canadian Missionary Record, (quarterly,) J. C. Becket, 22 Great St. James street.
- Gazette, (daily, tri-weekly, and weekly,) J. M. Ferres & Co., 20 Great St. James street.—subscriptions, 30s., 15s., and 5s., per annum.
- Herald, (daily, tri-weekly, and weekly,) D. Kinnear & Co., St. Gabriel street.—subscriptions, 30s., 15s., and 5s., per annum.
- La Minerve, (French, tri and semi-weekly,) L. Duvernay, St. Vincent street.—subscription, 20s. per annum.
- Le Moniteur Canadien, (weekly,) DeMontigny & Co., 79 St. Paul street.—subscription, 5s. per annum.
- Le Pays, (French, tri-weekly,) J. A. Plinguet, St. Thérèse street, Publisher, subscription, 20s. per annum.
- Le Semeur Canadien, (weekly,) Rev. M. Cyr, St. Thérèse street.
- Missionary and Sabbath School Record, J. C. Becket, 22 Great St. James street.
- Montreal City Directory, Robert W. S. Mackay, Editor, at John Lovell's, 5 St. Nicholas street.—subscription, 7s. 6d. per copy.
- Mélanges Religieux, (French Roman Catholic, semi-weekly,) St. Denis, near St. Catherine street.—subscription, 20s. per annum.
- Pilot, (tri-weekly and weekly,) Rollo Campbell, Place d'Armes.—subscriptions, 25s. and 7s. 6d. per annum.
- Presbyterian, The, (monthly,) John Lovell, Printer, St. Nicholas street.—subscription, 2s. 6d. per annum.

Sabbath Advocate, (quarterly,) John Lovell, publisher,
St. Nicholas street.

Snow Drop, (monthly,) R. W. Lay, publisher, Notre
Dame street.—subscription, 5s. per annum.

Temperance Advocate, (fortnightly,) J. C. Becket, 22
Great St. James street.—subscription, 2s. 6d. per
annum.

The Life Boat, (monthly,) F. W. Campbell, Place
d'Armes.—subscription, 2s. 6d. per annum.

Transcript, (tri-weekly, semi-weekly and weekly,) D.
McDonald, Hospital street.—subscriptions, 15s.,
10s., and 5s. per annum.

True Witness and Catholic Chronicle, (weekly,) G. E.
Clerk, Editor and proprietor, 3 McGill street—sub-
scription, 10s. per annum.

Witness, (weekly,) John Dougall, 22 Great St. James
street.—subscription, 10s. per annum.

The above prices of subscription are for single sub-
scribers, and when payment is made in advance.

STAGE, STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD OFFICES.

AMERICAN LINE of STEAMERS for River St. Law-
rence and Lake Ontario, W. T. Barron, agent, 24
McGill st.—usual cabin fare to Côteau du Lac, 10s., to
Cornwall, 12s. 6d., to Prescott, 15s., to Brockville, 17s.
6d., to Kingston, 20s., to Sacket's Harbour, 30s., to
Oswego, 35s., to Rochester, 40s., to Niagara Falls, 42s.
6d., to Buffalo, 45s., to Toronto, 40s., to Hamilton, 45s.

CHAMPLAIN and St. LAWRENCE RAILROAD OFFICE,
W. A. Merry, secretary, 66 Commissioners st.—fare to
St. Johns, 5s., to Rouse's Point, 7s. 6d., to New York,
first class, 25s., second class, 17s. 6d., to Boston, first
class, 40s., second class, 30s.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS STAGE OFFICE, Vosburgh's

hotel, St. Paul st.—fare to Chambly, 3s. 9d., to Granby, 11s. 3d., to Sherbrooke, 23s. 9d.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC ROYAL MAIL STEAM BOAT OFFICE, David Torrance, agent, St. Nicholas st.—usual cabin fare, 12s. 6d.

MONTREAL AND LACHINE RAILROAD OFFICE, John Farrow, superintendent, Bonaventure st.—first class fare to Lachine, 1s. 10½d., second class, 1s. 3d.

OTTAWA AND ONTARIO STEAMERS, from Montreal to Hamilton, David Torrance, agent, St. Nicholas st.—usual cabin fare, to Hamilton, 35s., to Toronto, 30s.

OTTAWA STAGE LINE, in winter, S. Browning, agent, Great St. James st.—usual fare to Bytown, 20s. to 25s.

QUEBEC STAGE OFFICE, in winter, J. R. Giroux, 2 St. Vincent st., fare to Quebec in winter, 50s., intermediate distances charged at the rate of 10d. per league.

RICHELIEU NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS, J. F. Sincennes, secretary, 37 Commissioners st.—cabin fare, to Sorel, 3s. 9d., to Chambly, 5s., to Berthier, 3s. 9d.

RUTLAND AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD LINE, H. D. Doane, agent, Custom-house square—usual 1st class fare, to Boston, 40s., 2nd class, 30s.

ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS AND STAGES TO UPPER CANADA, A. Milloy, agent, 40 McGill st.—usual cabin fare to Côteau du Lac, 8s. 9d. to Cornwall, 12s. 6d., to Prescott, 15s., to Brockville, 17s. 6d., to Kingston, 20s., to Cobourg or Port Hope, 30s., to Bowmanville, 35s., to Toronto, 40s., to Niagara Falls, 42s. 6d., to Hamilton, 45s., to Buffalo, 45s.—stage fare, in winter, to Côteau, 10s., to Cornwall, 13s. 9d., to Prescott, 15s., to Brockville, 17s. 6d., to Kingston, 35s., to Cobourg, 60s., to Toronto, 80s., to Hamilton, 90s.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILROAD LINE, Stephen

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Holt, agent, Custom-house square, usual fare to Saratoga Springs, 1st class, 22s., to Troy, 27s. 6d., to New York, 30s., 2nd class, to New York, 20s., to Schenectady, 13s. 9d.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD OFFICE, A. C. Webster, secretary, 18 Little St. James st.—not yet completed.

TATE'S DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS TO QUEBEC, A. Gundlack, agent, 61 Commissioners st.—usual cabin fare, 7s. 6d. to 10s.

THROUGH LINE OF STEAMERS, to Hamilton and Toronto, C. W., Office, 30½ McGill st.—usual cabin fare, to Hamilton, 42s. 6d., to Toronto, 40s., to Kingston, 20s.

VERMONT CENTRAL AND CANADA RAILROAD LINE, Joseph H. Daley, agent, 71 Commissioners st.—usual fare to Boston, 40s., to New York, 47s. 6d., to Worcester, 40s., to Springfield, 37s. 6d.

STATISTICS OF THE CITY.

Number of Houses,.....	7424
“ of Families,...	9990
“ of Males,.....	27586
“ of Females,...	30129
“ of French Can.,	26020
“ of British Can.,	12494
“ of English, Irish and Scotch...	17744
“ of Other Coun...	1457
“ of Roman Cath.	41466
“ of Protestants,..	16196
“ of No Religion,	55

Total population of the
City,..... 57715

STATISTICS OF THE
COUNTY.

Number of Males,.....	9918
“ of Females,...	9728
“ of French Cana- dians,.....	16507
“ of other Origins,	3039

Population of the County, 19646

Population of the City, 57715

Total pop. of both City
and County..... 77361

Square Miles both City
and County..... 197

THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE FROM MONTREAL TO QUEBEC.

IN passing down the River St. Lawrence from Montreal to Quebec, the steamers make several landing places, the first of which is SOREL or *William Henry*, 45 miles below Montreal, at the junction of the River Richelieu, (which is the outlet of Lake Champlain), with the St. Lawrence. The town is laid out in the form of a quadrangle, and has a number of good buildings, the principal of which are the Roman Catholic and English Churches. Population about 3000. Steamboat fare from Montreal, 5s. On leaving Sorel the steamer enters LAKE ST. PETER, which is merely an expansion of the River, and, except in a narrow channel, navigable for vessels of about six hundred tons, and now in course of being improved, so as to admit vessels of eight hundred tons ascending to Montreal—it is quite shallow, its length is 25 miles, and greatest breadth 9 miles, and there are several islands at its western extremity.

PORT ST. FRANCIS is situated on the south shore of Lake St. Peter, 82 miles below Montreal, it is a place of but little importance.

THREE RIVERS is one of the oldest settled Towns in Canada, having been founded in 1618. It is situated at the confluence of the Rivers St. Maurice and St. Lawrence, 90 miles below Montreal, and the same distance above Quebec. The Town is well laid out, and has numerous good buildings, including the Court-house, the Roman Catholic Church, the Ursuline Convent, the English and Wesleyan Churches, and the Jail. There are also Barracks for several companies of infantry here. Steamboat fare to Montreal or Quebec, 6s. 3d. Population about 4000. Three Rivers returns a Member to the Provincial Parliament.

THE FALLS OF SHAWANAGENNE, are situated on the River St. Maurice, about 25 miles back of Three Rivers. The River here is about 180 feet wide, and is precipitated over a perpendicular ledge of rock, nearly 200 feet in height, forming a magnificent cataract, the very existence of which is comparatively unknown. Excellent fishing is also to be found in the St. Maurice, between Three Rivers and the falls.

ST. LEON *le grand* is a neat Village on the little Rivière du Loup, 6 miles from the Town of that name, and 26 miles north west from Three Rivers; there are excellent *Mineral Springs* here, the waters of which have been found an efficacious remedy in numerous diseases, and there is a good hotel and several boarding-houses. Stage fare from Three Rivers, 7s. 6d.

BATISCAN, 117 miles below Montreal, on the north shore of the River, is the last place which the steamers stop at before reaching Quebec, it is a place of little importance.

THE CITY OF QUEBEC,

The present capital of United Canada, is situated on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, in lat. $46^{\circ} 49''$ North, and long. $71^{\circ} 15''$ West from Greenwich. It was founded by Charlevoix, in 1608, on the site of an Indian village called *Stadacona*, and is now the second city in British America, its population by the census of 1850 being 37365 souls, which at the present time has increased to over 42000. The form of the city is nearly triangular, the plains of Abraham forming the base, and the Rivers St. Law-

rence and St. Charles the sides. It is naturally, as well as artificially, divided into two parts known as the Upper and Lower Towns, the former of which is strongly fortified, and includes within its limits the Citadel of Cape Diamond, which is known to be the most formidable fortress in America. The Lower Town is built upon a narrow strip of land which runs at the base of the Cape and of the high ground upon which the Upper Town stands, and the suburbs of St. Rochs and St. Johns extend along the River St. Charles and to the plains of Abraham. Quebec was taken by the British and Colonial forces in 1625, but restored to France in 1632, and was finally captured by the army under Wolfe in 1759, and, together with all the French possessions in North America, was ceded to Great Britain at the peace of 1763.

The City is divided into six wards, and is governed municipally by a Mayor and nineteen Councillors, elected by householders paying an annual rent of about 45 dollars, or owning real estate worth half that amount annually.

The Police department consists of a *Police Magistrate*, a *Chief of Police* and 33 men, besides a River Police, during the season of navigation, of 28 men, and the *Fire Brigade* consists of an inspector, 8 Engine companies, a Hose company, and a Hook and Ladder company.

CAB AND CALECHE STANDS.

LOWER TOWN.

St. Paul street, near St. Roch street.

The Cul de Sac.

At the junction of the Cul de Sac and Champlain streets.

Dalhousie street.

St. James street.

Sault au Matelot street, near St. Paul street.

UPPER TOWN.

Upper Town Market-place.

Ste. Anne street, Place d'Armes.

Palace street.

St. Stanislas street.

Dauphin street.

Glacis street, St. John's ward.

The TARIFF FOR CABS, CALÈCHES, &c., as fixed by law, is as follows:—

For a coach or covered carriage drawn by two horses, from the steamboat landings, to any place in the Upper Town, and *vice versa* :

For 1 person, 1s. 6d., or 30 cents.

“ 2 persons, 2s., or 40 cents.

“ every additional person, 6d., or 10 cents.

For a cab or covered carriage drawn by one horse from the steamboat landings, to any place in the Upper Town, and *vice versa* :

For 1 person, 1s., or 20 cents.

“ 2 persons, 1s. 3d., or 25 cents.

“ every additional person, 3d., or 5 cents.

For a calèche or open carriage, as above :

For 1 person, 7½d., or 12½ cents.

“ 2 persons, 10d., or 17 cents.

Coach or covered carriage drawn by 2 horses :

Per hour—1st hour, 3s., or 60 cents.

2nd hour, 2s. 6d., or 50 cents.

Every subsequent hour, 1s., or 20 cents.

Cab or covered carriage drawn by 1 horse :

Per hour—1st hour, 2s., or 40 cents.

2nd hour, 1s. 3d., or 25 cents.

Every subsequent hour, 9d., or 15 cents.

Calèche or carriage:

Per hour—1st hour, 1s. 3d., or 25 cents.

2nd hour, 1s., or 20 cents.

Every subsequent hour, 9d., or 15 cents.

And that this tariff shall only apply to cases in which *no specific agreement* has been entered into between the parties.

Every carter is obliged to exhibit a card of the above tariff, under the penalty of 40s.

There are 174 streets in the city and suburbs, among the principal of which are the following, viz: **ST. JOHN STREET**, which extends from Fabrique street to St. John's Gate, in the Upper Town, and is occupied principally by retail stores, many of which are elegant, and display choice stocks of goods and wares of all kinds. **ST. LOUIS STREET**, is a handsome and well built street, extending from the Place d'Armes to St. Louis Gate, and is occupied principally by lawyers' offices and private dwellings. **D'AUTEUIL STREET** faces the Esplanade, and the ground where the Artillery are drilled, and is an elegant street, mostly of private dwellings. **GRAND ALLEE** or *St. Louis road*, outside St. Louis Gate, and leading to the Plains of Abraham, is a beautiful street, on which there are many elegant villa residences. **ST. JOHN STREET** without, is also a fine street, occupied by shops and private residences.

In the Lower Town the principal street is **ST. PETER STREET**, on which, and the wharfs and small streets which branch from it, most of the Banks, Insurance Companies and merchants' offices are situated; there are also several fine streets in the St. Rochs and St. John's suburbs, and the appearance of these quarters of the city has been much improved since the great fires of

May and June, 1845, in which nearly two thousand buildings were destroyed, which have since been replaced by others of a very superior description.

DURHAM TERRACE, in the Upper Town, is a platform commanding a splendid view of the River and the Lower Town. It is constructed on the site of the old castle of St. Louis, which was burnt in 1834, and owes its erection to the nobleman whose name it bears.

THE PUBLIC GARDEN, fronts on Des Carrières street, Upper Town, and contains an elegant monument which was erected to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm, in 1827. The total height of the monument is sixty-five feet, and its design is very chaste and beautiful, nor should any stranger leave Quebec without visiting it; during the summer the bands of the Regiments in Garrison play here several evenings each week, and add much to the enjoyment of the promenaders.

THE PLACE D'ARMES, is an open piece of ground, around which the old Chateau of St. Louis, the Government offices, formerly the St. George's Hotel, the English Cathedral, and the Court-house are situated.

THE ESPLANADE, is a beautiful piece of ground, railed off from, and situated between, d'Auteuil street and the Ramparts. The various guards of the Garrison are mounted here each morning in summer, and it is also used as a drill ground by the Royal Artillery.

THE RAMPARTS, afford a beautiful promenade to the citizen or stranger, and from nearly every part of them a delightful view of the surrounding scenery can be had.

THE CITADEL, which is situated on the highest point of the land known as Cape Diamond, is, of course, one of the most interesting objects to visitors, and those who are desirous of seeing it, should make application to the

Town Major, at the main Guard-house, from whom tickets of admission can always be obtained by persons of respectability. The area embraced within the fortifications of the citadel is over forty acres, and the officers' barracks, guard rooms, magazines, bastions, observatory, tanks, &c., are each perfect in their kind. A regiment of Infantry, and some Artillery, are always quartered in the Citadel Barracks.

THE LINE OF FORTIFICATIONS, enclosing the Citadel and the Upper Town, is nearly three miles in length, and the guns with which they are mounted are mostly 32 pounders. There are five gates to the city, three of which, Prescott, Palace, and Hope Gates, communicate with the Lower Town, and two of which, St. John's and St. Louis Gates, communicate with the suburbs of the same name.

There are four MARTELLO TOWERS, at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile from the city, fronting the Plains of Abraham, and intended to impede the advance of an enemy from that direction.

THE CHURCHES IN THE CITY ARE:

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, which fronts upon the Upper Town market-place, and which is a large and commodious building, but with no great pretensions to architecture. The interior is handsomely fitted up, and has several fine paintings by the old masters, which are well worthy of an inspection, the church will seat 4000 persons. It has a fine choir and a good organ.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, on St. Helen street, Upper Town, is a neat and comfortable building, having an area of 136 by 62 feet, and being capable of seating about 3000 persons. It was erected in 1832.

ST. ROCHE'S CHURCH, on St. Joseph and Church

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streets, in the St. Rochs' suburbs, is a large and commodious building, which will seat over 4000 persons. There are several good paintings in this church.

THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DES VICTOIRES, on Notre Dame street, Lower Town, is one of the oldest buildings in the city. It has no pretension to architectural beauty, but is comfortably fitted up in the interior, and will seat over 2000 persons.

THE CHURCH OF THE CONGREGATION, is situated on the Côte à Coton, outside of St John's Gate, and there is also a chapel attached to the burial ground on De Sabler street, St. Louis suburbs.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

THE ENGLISH CATHEDRAL, is situated between Garden street, St. Anne street, and the Place d'Armes, Upper Town, and is a handsome edifice, 135 by 75 feet, which will seat between three and four thousand persons. The church, which was erected in 1804, has an excellent choir and a good organ, and is neatly fitted up in the interior. Adjoining is a handsome residence for the Bishop of the Diocese, and the whole is enclosed by a parapet wall surmounted by a neat iron railing. The Right Rev. G. J. Mountain, D. D., Bishop of Quebec, assisted by the Rev. G. Mackie, D. D., and the Rev. A. W. Mountain, B. A., officiates here.

TRINITY CHURCH, situated on St. Stanislas street, Upper Town, is a neat cut stone building, erected in 1824, its size is 74 by 48 feet, and the interior is handsomely fitted up. The Rev. E. W. Sewell, and the Rev. C. H. Stewart, officiate here.

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL, is situated on St. Vallier st., St. Rochs, and is a neat, plain structure, which will seat about 500 persons. Rev. G. Percy, B. A., Minister.

ST. PAUL'S, or the *Mariners' Chapel*, is a small building near Diamond Harbour, designed principally for seamen. Rev. R. G. Pless, Minister.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, is situated on St. Anne st., Upper Town. It was erected in 1810, and enlarged in 1824, its dimensions being 95 by 48 feet, the interior is comfortably fitted up, and the Church will seat over 1200 persons. There is a neat cut stone residence for the clergyman, adjoining the Church. Rev. John Cook, D. D., Minister.

ST. JOHN'S FREE SCOTCH CHURCH, is situated on St. Francis st., Upper Town, it is a neat, plain structure, which will seat about 600 persons. Rev. Wm. Park, Minister.

THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, on St. Stanislas st., Upper Town, is a handsome Gothic building, erected in 1850, the interior is beautifully fitted up, and it has a good organ. It will seat over 1000 persons.

THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY CHAPEL, is situated on D'Artigny st., St. Louis suburbs, and is a plain but substantial edifice.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, on Palace st., Upper Town, is a neat Gothic building of cut stone, erected in 1841, and capable of seating about 800 persons. Rev. A. C. Geikie, Minister.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH, on St. Anne st., Upper Town, is a neat stone building, which will seat over 600 persons. Rev. D. Marsh, Minister.

THE OTHER PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS ARE:

The **HOTEL DIEU**, Nunnery, Hospital and Church, which front on Palace st., Upper Town, and with the Garden and Cemetery attached, cover an area of about

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ten acres. The buildings are spacious and substantial, and the Hospital has beds for about 60 sick. The religious body consists of a Superior and forty Nuns or Novices. The attending Physicians are Drs. Morrin, Nault, Sewell and Frémont. There are several fine paintings by celebrated masters in the Church and Hospital. This Institution was founded in 1637 by the Duchess D'Aiguillon.

The GENERAL HOSPITAL, situated on the River St. Charles, in the St. Roch's ward, was founded by the Bishop of Quebec, M. de St. Vallier, in 1693. The Hospital, Convent and Church, are a handsome quadrangular pile of stone buildings, well adapted for their designed purpose. The religious body consists of a Superior and about sixty Nuns and Novices, and there is an excellent school for young ladies attached to the Nunnery.

The URSULINE CONVENT, situated on Garden st., Upper Town, was founded by Madame la Peltrie in 1641. The buildings consist of the Church and Convent, both substantial stone edifices, and have a fine Garden attached. The religious body is composed of a Superior and about sixty Nuns and Novices. There is an excellent school here, at which about 150 young ladies are usually receiving instruction, besides a school for poor children, at which from two to three hundred are educated at a very trifling charge. A number of fine paintings are to be seen here, and application for admission to this and the other Convents should be made to the Lady Superior of each.

The SEMINARY OF QUEBEC, fronts on St. Famille or Hope st. and the Market-place, U. T., and was founded by M. de Laval in 1663. The buildings, which are of massive grey stone, form three sides of a quadrangle, and have a fine Garden in rear. From three to four hundred

youths are usually receiving instruction in all that constitutes a good education here, and the charges are exceedingly moderate. The Rev. L. Gingras is the present Superior, and there are thirteen Rev. gentlemen besides, engaged in the various duties of the establishment.

The **PARLIAMENT HOUSE**, is situated inside of Prescott Gate, at the head of Mountain st., and consists of an elegant pile of cut stone buildings, forming three sides of a square, and commanding from its rear windows, and from the dome which surmounts it, one of the most magnificent prospects in America. The finish and decoration of the interior of the buildings is not yet completed; it is the less necessary, however, to say any thing regarding this, as it is to be presumed no traveller will leave Quebec without visiting the Parliament House.

The **COURT HOUSE**, and the **CITY HALL**, are substantial stone edifices, situated on St. Louis st., Upper Town, and well adapted to their respective purposes.

The **JAIL**, is situated at the corner of St. Anne and St. Stanislas sts., Upper Town, and is a massive, stone building, erected at a cost of about £16000. It is in an airy and healthy situation, and is well managed, and adapted to the purpose for which it was constructed.

The **JESUIT BARRACKS**, formerly the Jesuit College, front on the Upper Town Market-place and St. Anne st. They have accommodations for about 1000 men, and the fine Parade Ground attached, affords ample space for the drilling and manœuvring of the troops, a sight which can be witnessed almost daily during the summer. A batallion of infantry is usually quartered here.

The **MARINE HOSPITAL**, situated on the River St. Charles, in the St. Roch's ward, is intended for the use

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of Sailors and Emigrants, and is a beautiful stone building of four stories, which was erected at a cost of £15000. The Hospital will accommodate about 400 patients, and is under the supervision of six Government Commissioners, of whom Dr. Morrin is President. Drs. James Douglas, Painchaud, Hall, Jackson, Robitaille and Rowand are the visiting Physicians, and Dr. Lemieux the House Surgeon.

The LUNATIC ASYLUM, is situated at Beauport, 2½ miles from Quebec, and is an extensive building, enclosed in a park of about 200 acres. It is under the management of Drs. James Douglas, Morrin and Frémont, and has been, under Providence, the means of an incalculable amount of benefit since its establishment in 1845. The patients, who are about 175 in number, are divided into five classes, and the arrangement of the Asylum generally is worthy of the inspection and observation of the philanthropist.

The QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILROAD, to connect the City of Quebec with the Montreal and Portland Railroad at Richmond, a distance of 100 miles, is now in progress of construction, and will probably be opened in 1854.

BANKS.

The QUEBEC BANK, is situated in the Quebec Fire Office building, St. Peter st., Lower Town.

The BRANCH BANK OF MONTREAL, is a handsome cut stone building on the corner of St. Peter and Arthur sts., Lower Town.

The BRANCH BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, is a chaste, cut stone building, lately erected on St. Peter st., Lower Town.

The QUEBEC SAVINGS BANK, is situated in the Quebec Fire Office building, St. Peter st., Lower Town.

The AGENCY OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA, is situated in Clouet's buildings, Buade st., Upper Town.

The PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS BANK, is situated in the Freemasons' Hall, Buade st., Upper Town.

MERCANTILE AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

The Quebec Exchange, W. Lane, Superintendent, Arthur st., Lower Town.

The Board of Trade, at the Exchange, Arthur st., Lower Town.

The Advocates' Library, Court-house, St. Louis st., Upper Town.

The Canadian Institute, Buade st., Upper Town.

The Literary and Historical Society, St. Anne st., Upper Town.

The Quebec Library Association, St. Anne st., Upper Town.

The Mechanics' Institute, Buade st., Upper Town.

The High School of Quebec, St. Denis st., Upper Town.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Hon. George Pemberton, Prussian, Swedish, Norwegian and United States consul.

W. H. Tilstone, Portuguese consul.

Edward Ryan, consul for Hamburg and Bremen, and consular agent for France.

NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

St. George's Society.

St. Andrew's Society.

St. Patrick's Society.

St. Jean Baptiste Society.

There are also several Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges.

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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETIES.

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada,
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Quebec School of Medicine and Surgery.

THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS ARE :

The Quebec Benevolent Society.

The Friendly Society.

The Protestant Orphan Asylum.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

The Military Orphan Asylum.

The Young Men's Charitable Society.

The Female Compassionate Society.

THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES ARE :

The Incorporated Church Society.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

The Bible Society.

The Religious Tract Society.

The Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

The Roman Catholic Christian Doctrine Society.

The Roman Catholic Society for the Propagation of
the Faith.

THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS ARE :

THE ALBION HOTEL, Palace street, Upper Town.
This excellent establishment is under the able management of Mr. Willis Russell, and offers every accommodation that can be desired by the most fastidious.

SWORDS' HOTEL, corner of Haldimand and St. Louis streets, U. T. This House is now conducted by Mr. P. Swords, long and favourably known in Montreal, assisted by Mr. W. V. Courtenay, whose able management of

Donegana's Hotel in Montreal will be long remembered by those who frequented that fine establishment.

The following are also excellent houses:

The City Hotel, 1 Garden street, U. T., by J. Lindsay.

The Ottawa Hotel, 4 Sault au Matelot street, L. T., by E. Melrose.

The St. Lawrence Hotel, St. Peter street, L. T., by Mrs. Proudley.

Scott's Hotel, St. Peter street, L. T., by George Scott.

STAGE AND STEAMBOAT OFFICES.

Royal Mail Line of steamers to Montreal, Robert Shaw, agent, Napoleon wharf, cabin fare, 12s. 6d.

Tate's Steamboat line to Montreal, Lady Elgin and Crescent, Gillespie's wharf, L. T., cabin fare, 7s. 6d. to 10s.

Charles Hough, Stage office, 8 St. Anne street, U. T.
A winter stage line to Richmond, to meet the Railroad to Montreal by the south shore.

Montreal, Winter Stage office, by the north shore, Michel Gauvin, 20 Couillard street, U. T.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Gazette, (English,) G. Stanley, 4 St. Anne street, U. T.

Gazette, (English,) R. Middleton, 13 Mountain street, L. T.

Le Journal de Quebec, (French,) Côté & Co., 26 Mountain street, U. T.

Le Canadien, (French,) E. R. Fréchette, 13 Mountain street, L. T.

Mercury, (English,) T. Cary & Co., head of Buade street stairs, U. T.

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Morning Chronicle, (English,) Charles St. Michel, 25
Mountain street, L. T.

Quebec Times, (English,) E. S. Pooler & Brother, 22
Mountain street, L. T.

Quebec Directory, Robt. W. S. Mackay, Editor, at John
Lovell's, 12 Mountain street, L. T.

Revue de Législation et de Jurisprudence, (French,)
E. R. Fréchette, Mountain street, L. T.

PUBLIC OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS NOT BEFORE
ENUMERATED.

Agricultural Department, St. Louis street, U. T.

Attornies General, East and West, Union buildings,
Place d'Armes, U. T.

Adjutants General of Militia, Union buildings, Place
d'Armes, U. T.

Barrack Master, C. Cornwall, St. Ann street, U. T.

Bankrupt Court, Court-house, St. Louis street, U. T.

Chief Engineer Fire Department, N. Wells, 23 St.
Famille street, U. T.

Chief of Police, R. H. Russell, City Hall, St. Louis
street, U. T.

City Hall, St. Louis street, U. T.

City Clerk, F. X. Garneau, City Hall, St. Louis st., U. T.

City Surveyor, Joseph Hamel, City Hall, St. Louis
street, U. T.

City Treasurer, A. Gauthier, City Hall, St. Louis
street, U. T.

City Collector, R. Meredith, City Hall, St. Louis street,
U. T.

Clerk of the Crown, James Green, Court-house, St.
Louis street, U. T.

Clerk of the Peace, F. X. Perrault, Court-house, St.
Louis street, U. T.

- Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, old chateau of St. Louis, Place d'Armes, U. T.
- Coroner, B. A. Panet, 9 d'Auteuil street, Esplanade.
- Commissariat Department, St. Louis street, U. T.
- Crown Agent, D. McLean Stewart, 28 St. Peter street, L. T.
- Crown Lands Department, old chateau of St. Louis, Place d'Armes, U. T.
- Custom-house, J. W. Dunscumb, collector, St. Peter street, L. T.
- Emigration Department, A. C. Buchanan, chief agent, Napoleon wharf, L. T.
- Executive Council, Union buildings, Place d'Armes, U. T.
- Governor General's secretary, Union buildings, Place d'Armes, U. T.
- Health Office, Robert Symes, health officer, Palace street, U. T.
- Harbour Master and Captain of the Port, Captain Boxer, C. B. R. N. Trinity house, St. Peter street, L. T.
- Hudson's Bay Company, J. S. Watt, agent, 87 St. Paul street, L. T.
- Inspector General, Jones' buildings, St. Louis street, U. T.
- Marriage Licenses, J. G. Irvine, People's Building Society, Fabrique street, U. T.
- Mayor of the City, N. F. Belleau, City Hall, St. Louis street, U. T.
- Montreal Telegraph Co., G. W. Purkis, operator, Exchange buildings, L. T.
- People's Building Society, J. G. Irvine, secretary, Fabrique street, U. T.
- Police Magistrate, W. K. McCord, Court-house, St. Louis street, U. T.

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- Post Office, J. Sewell, P. M., Freemasons' Hall, Buade street, U. T.
- Prothonotary, Burroughs & Fiset, Court-house, St. Louis street, U. T.
- Provincial Secretary, Union Buildings, Place d'Armes, U. T.
- Public Works Department, Old Chateau of St. Louis, Place d'Armes, U. T.
- Post Office Department, Mount Carmel street, U. T.
- Quebec Building Society, W. Kimlin, secretary, St. George street, U. T.
- Quebec Gas Company, W. A. Curry, secretary, Orleans Wharf, L. T.
- Quebec & Richmond Railroad Co., E. P. Mackie, secretary, Buade street, U. T.
- Quebec Mining Company, W. H. A. Davies, secretary, Dalhousie street, L. T.
- Quebec Fire Loan Office, Louis Prevost, secretary, St. Peter street, L. T.
- Quarter Master General, 53 St. Louis street, U. T.
- Receiver General's Department, Jones' Buildings, St. Louis street, U. T.
- Registrar for the County, C. N. Montizambert, Garden street, U. T.
- Revenue Inspector, J. M. Lemoine, 8 Garden street, U. T.
- St. Rochs' Reading Room, L. Lavoie, secretary, Church street, St. Rochs.
- Sheriff, W. S. Sewell, Court-house, St. Louis st., U. T.
- Shipping Master, A. Hawkins, St. James street, L. T.
- Solicitor General's Department, Union Buildings, Place d'Armes, U. T.
- Superintendent of Pilots, Frs. Gourdeau, Trinity House, St. Peter street, L. T.

Supervisor of Cullers, John Sharples, Sault-au-Matelot street, L. T.

Town Major, Captain Knight, Main Guard-house, U. T.

Trinity House, Lindsay & Lemoine, registrar, 46 St. Peter street, L. T.

Turnpike Trust, John Porter, secretary, 38 St. Peter street, L. T.

Union Building Society, John Ross, secretary, Clouett's buildings, Mountain street, U. T.

Water Bailiff, B Lafleur, Trinity House, St. Peter street, L. T.

STATISTICS OF THE TRADE OF QUEBEC.

Comparative statement of the number of vessels, and their tonnage, which arrived at Quebec from sea, and the number of passengers that came out in them, from 1846 to 1850, inclusive :—

1846.....	1438	Vessels.	573,104	Tons.	32,753	Passengers.
1847.....	1179	"	474,545	"	97,582	"
1848.....	1044	"	426,968	"	28,261	"
1849.....	1064	"	431,953	"	38,494	"
1850.....	1079	"	434,294	"	32,292	"
1851.....	1185	"	505,084	"	41,899	"

The above includes the vessels that were bound to Montreal, as every vessel that enters the port is boarded and reported, whether she is for Montreal or Quebec.

Of the vessels that arrived in 1850, 96 were foreign, namely :—45 Norwegian ; 24 American, (U. S.,) 19 Prussian ; 3 Russian ; 2 Portuguese ; 1 Hanoverian ; 1 Swedish ; and 1 Dutch.

Among the notabilities of Quebec and its vicinity, which have not been previously mentioned, are, the spot where General Montgomery fell, which is on the road from Champlain street to Diamond Harbour, and

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is pointed out by a board affixed to the cliff above it placed there by Mr. Alfred Hawkins.

THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, a little to the west of the city, where the celebrated battle was fought between the British forces under General Wolfe and the French forces under the Marquis de Montcalm, should be visited by every traveller. A monument, erected on the spot where Wolfe fell, points out the place where the hottest part of the action occurred.

SPENCER WOOD, the residence of the Governor General, is about a mile farther west, and is an elegant country house, formerly the seat of Henry Atkinson, Esq.

THE INDIAN VILLAGE OF LORETTE, is 9 miles distant from the city, and is inhabited by the remains of the once powerful tribe of the Hurons. The usual fare for a calèche to hold two persons, here and back, is 1½ dollars, and for a carriage to hold five persons, 4 dollars.

THE FALLS OF MONTMORENCI, distant 8 miles below Quebec, form one of the grandest cataracts in America. The River here is about 60 feet wide, and the perpendicular height of the Falls is 250 feet. The fare for a carriage to convey five persons here and back to Quebec, is 4 dollars, and for a calèche, 1½ dollars. *The natural steps* are an object of much interest, and there are many excellent fishing places upon the River above the falls, rendering it a favourite resort of the lovers of angling and beautiful scenery.

THE CHAUDIÈRE FALLS, on the river Chaudière, 9 miles above Quebec, are also a favourite resort, and are very beautiful and romantic. The river here is about 400 feet wide, and the height of the Falls is 130 feet. Usual coach fare to the Falls and back, 5 dollars, usual calèche fare, 2 dollars.

THE FALLS OF ST. ANNE, are situated on the River of the same name, on the north side of the St. Lawrence, 24 miles below Quebec, and present a singular variety of wild and beautiful scenery, both in themselves and their immediate neighbourhood. By leaving Quebec early in the day, the tourist can visit the Falls of Montmorenci, and the remarkable objects contiguous, and reach St. Anne the same evening, leaving the next morning to visit the Falls, and the remainder of the day to return to Quebec. Usual carriage fare, 8 to 9 dollars, calèche fare, 4 to 5 dollars.

LAKE ST. CHARLES, 13 miles north of Quebec, is a favourite resort of tourists, particularly of those who are fond of angling, as the lake abounds with fine trout. Parties intending to remain any length of time, would do well to bring some of the good things to be found in the larders of Quebec with them, as it is not at all times that the supplies in the vicinity are all that can be desired. Usual coach fare, 5 to 7 dollars, calèche fare, 2 to 2½ dollars.

LAKE BEAUPORT lies 14 miles north-east of Quebec, and is celebrated for its fine trout, which are usually taken with bait, as they refuse to bite at the fly. The fares to here are the same as to Lake St. Charles.

LAKE ST. JOSEPH, 28 miles north-west from Quebec, and three miles east of the River Jacques Cartier, into which its waters are discharged by a small stream, is 9 miles long by nearly six miles wide, and is celebrated for its fine trout and black bass, both of which are taken in large quantities.

THE ISLAND OF ORLEANS, situated in the River St. Lawrence, immediately below Quebec, is nineteen miles long, by five and a half miles wide, and, like the island of Montreal, is superior in fertility to the main

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land adjacent to it. It has a population of about six thousand souls, and produces the finest fruit in Lower Canada, excepting that raised in the vicinity of Montreal.

THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, from Quebec to the Saguenay, affords a variety of beautiful scenery, and there is now, during the season of navigation, a regular weekly steamer up and down; the principal places which the steamer calls at on her trips are, GROSSE ISLE, 30 miles below Quebec, where the Quarantine station for the River St. Lawrence is established. Dr. George Douglas is the principal medical officer here, and there is a Captain's command of infantry furnished from the Garrison at Quebec. Usual steamboat fare from or to Quebec, 1 dollar.

MALBAIE, 90 miles below Quebec, on the north shore, is a large village, where many of the people of Quebec resort for sea-bathing. Usual steamboat fare, 3 dollars, do. going and returning, 5 dollars.

KAMOURASKA, on the south shore, 90 miles below Quebec, is also a thriving village very pleasantly situated, and resorted to as a bathing place. Fares same as to Malbaie.

RIVIÈRE DU LOUP, *en bas*, is situated on the south shore, 114 miles below Quebec, and is a rising village, much frequented for sea-bathing. Usual steamboat fare, 4 dollars, do. going and returning, 5 dollars.

THE RIVER SAGUENAY, falls into the St. Lawrence from the north, at a distance of 140 miles below Quebec. This noble river takes its rise in Lake St. John, 126 miles from its mouth, and for 68 miles of that distance it is navigable for large vessels, and at Ha Ha Bay, fifty miles from its mouth, the largest fleet of Men-of-War would find a safe and spacious anchorage. The

depth of the Saguenay is very great, in mid channel at its mouth no bottom was found with a line of 330 fathoms, and at the distance of 60 miles from the St. Lawrence, its average depth is from 50 to 60 fathoms. The shores of the River present some of the grandest and most striking scenery in the world, rising from the river almost perpendicularly to a height of from one thousand to fifteen hundred feet, and in many places, a ship of the line might run close to the rocks which overhang it.

TADOUSAC HARBOUR, is situated on the north-east side of the river at its mouth. It is a post of the Hudson's Bay Company, who have a resident and a considerable establishment here.

TÊTE DU BOULE, on the north shore, three miles above Tadousac, is a remarkable round mountain peak, and a few miles farther up are two hills known as THE TWO PROFILES, which bear a strong resemblance to the human face.

AT ST. JOHN'S BAY, on the south shore, 28 miles above Tadousac, and at the mouth of the RIVER MARGUERITE on the north shore, are extensive lumbering establishments, and at various points upon the river there are others, all of which are owned by William Price, Esq., of Quebec, who employs between two and three thousand hands, and freights over one hundred ships annually, with the lumber which he has prepared upon this river.

ETERNITY POINT AND CAPE TRINITY, 6 miles above St. John's Bay, on the south shore, are two immense masses of rock, rising perpendicularly from the water's edge to a height of about 1500 feet, and affording a prospect of solemn and imposing grandeur. *McKenzie*

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the **TABLEAU**, which is a perpendicular rock rising to the height of nine hundred feet ; the scenery continues very beautiful on to **HA HA BAY**, where the River expands towards the north-west into a beautiful Bay of nine miles in length, by six miles in width, which affords good anchorage for the largest vessels, the average depth being from 20 to 35 fathoms. A large proportion of the land about here is good, and several Townships have been lately surveyed and laid out on both sides of the River in this vicinity, the climate is also represented as being equal to that of Quebec.

CHICOUTIMI is situated 68 miles above Tadousac, at the confluence of the Rivers Chicoutimi and Saguenay, on the left bank of the latter. The Hudson's Bay Company have a post here, and there is a Roman Catholic Church, erected by the Jesuits in 1727. The population is about 400, principally French Canadians. The steamboat navigation of the Saguenay ends here, as the River above this is obstructed by rapids and falls. Fifty miles above Chicoutimi the River issues from **LAKE ST. JOHN**, which is a fine expanse of water of about 30 miles in length and, in the widest part, the same in breadth, its superficial area being over 500 square miles. The Rivers *Mistasine*, *Assuapmoussoin*, *Peribonea*, and *Ouatchoanish*, all of which are large streams, and many smaller ones, empty into Lake St. John, and as its only outlet is the Saguenay, which also receives many considerable streams in its course, the great depth and volume of water in that River may be easily accounted for.

LAKE ST. JOHN, THE SAGUENAY, and the Rivers which they receive, abound in excellent fish, consisting of white fish, bass, trout, doré, carp, pike, eels, and others, and the salmon ascends the Saguenay for a considerable

distance, and is taken in large quantities and shipped to Quebec. The usual steamboat fare from Quebec to the Saguenay and back, (the trip usually occupying about three days,) is from 10 to 12 dollars, which includes everything except wines, liquors, or cigars.

THE RIVER OTTAWA.

THIS noble stream, which is the second in point of size and importance in Canada, takes its rise in the unsettled, and but little known country, of the North West, and flows in a south, and south easterly direction, till it unites with the St. Lawrence at the upper end of the Island of Montreal. During its course, which is estimated at about 700 miles, it receives many fine streams, most of which would, in any other country, be reckoned great Rivers. Its principal tributaries on the Upper Canada side are the Rivers Montreal, Mattawan, Petawauwe, Bonne Chère, Madawaska, Mississippi, Rideau and Petite Nation, and on the Lower Canada side the Rivers Gatineau, du Moine, aux Lièvres, Petite Nation, and du Nord. The scenery on the lower part of the River is handsome, but inferior to what it is as the traveller ascends farther. Tourists, who design to visit the Ottawa, should leave Montreal by the Lachine Railroad cars in the morning, and on reaching that Village they will take one of the steamers which runs to CARILLON, a distance of 50 miles, here they take a stage, which is always in readiness to forward passengers on the arrival of the steamer, and proceed to GRENVILLE, a distance of 12 miles, where another fine steamer receives them, and they proceed direct to BYTOWN, a distance of 60 miles, which they reach in time for supper the same evening. A little below Bytown the RIDEAU RIVER precipitates itself into the Ottawa, form-

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ing a beautiful cataract of over 30 feet in height, and immediately above Bytown are the CHAUDIÈRE FALLS, which are second only to those of Niagara in grandeur and magnificence. The RIDEAU CANAL, to connect the Ottawa with Lake Ontario, commences at Bytown, and a series of eight splendid granite locks at once overcomes a fall of 34 feet. The total distance from Bytown to Kingston is 126 miles, and the number of locks to the Isthmus, a distance of $87\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is 34, which overcome a rise of 292 feet. From the Isthmus to Kingston, a distance of $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles, there is a descent of 166 feet, with 13 locks. Length of the locks, 134 feet, width of the locks, 33 feet, depth of water in the Canal, 5 feet, total cost of the works \$4,800,000. Many of the locks on this Canal, besides those at Bytown, are handsome, and there is a good deal of fine scenery on several portions of the route. The usual fare from Montreal to Bytown is 4 dollars, and the steamer which leaves Bytown for Kingston thrice a week, usually charges the same fare. The principal places between Bytown and Kingston are, Burritt's Rapids, Merrickville, Smith's Falls, Newboro' or the Isthmus, Brewer's Mills, and Kingston Mills.

BYTOWN, the County Town of the County of Carleton, and the principal place on the River Ottawa, is situated on the west side of that River, in the Township of Nepean. The Town takes its name from the late Colonel By, of the Royal Engineers, by whom it was laid out, and under whose superintendence the works on the Grenville and Rideau Canals were carried out. It is in a naturally strong situation, and could be easily rendered one of the most defensible military posts in America. The Town is divided into two parts, known as the Upper and Lower Towns, which are about half a mile apart. The Rideau Canal commences here, and

is spanned by a handsome stone bridge, forming part of the street which connects the Upper and Lower Towns, and it is also connected with HULL on the Lower Canada side of the River, by a fine suspension bridge. Three newspapers, "*the Gazette*," "*the Packet*," and "*the Ottawa Advocate*," are published here. There are agencies of the Banks of *British North America*, *Montreal*, and *Upper Canada*. There is a branch of the Royal Engineer Department, and a Crown Timber Office, and there are Churches of the Roman Catholic, Church of England, Wesleyan, Free Church, Church of Scotland, and Baptist, denominations. The Municipal Government consists of a Mayor and eight Councillors; there are two Fire Companies, a Building Society, an Electric Telegraph (which communicates with Montreal and the intermediate places), and there are offices or agencies of several Fire and Life Assurance Companies. The principal Hotels are, *Doran's*, *McArthur's*, *Wood's*, and *McConnell's*, and there are several other comfortable public houses. A detachment of the Royal Canadian Rifles is usually stationed at Bytown, and there is a News Room, and a Mercantile Library Association. Besides being the head quarters of the lumber trade of the Ottawa, there is a large and increasing general business transacted, and there are considerable manufactories of cloth, iron, and leather, together with several mills, breweries, and distilleries, carried on. The BYTOWN AND PRESCOTT RAILROAD, which will pass through a beautiful and fertile country, is now in course of construction. It will probably be finished soon, and will add much to the advantage and progress of both terminuses, as well as the country through which it runs. Its length will be 53 miles, and the estimated cost is £150,000, or \$600,000. During the summer there is a

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daily steamboat communication with Montreal, distance 123 miles; cabin fare, 20s. or 4 dollars, deck fare, 10s. or 2 dollars, and there is also steamboat communication with Kingston, distant 126 miles, via the Rideau Canal, three times each week, fares, same as to Montreal. The population of Bytown in 1850 was 6,616, and it is now nearly 9000; the Town returns one Member to the Provincial Parliament.

THE CALEDONIA SPRINGS, which are now celebrated all over North America, are situated at the Village of the same name, 72 miles distant from Montreal. Passengers for here will leave Montreal by the Lachine Railroad, and take the steamer to CARILLON, and at POINT FORTUNE, on the other side of the Ottawa, opposite Carillon, they will find stages in readiness to convey them to the Springs, which they will reach the same evening. There are good hotel accommodations here, and the reading rooms, bath rooms, billiard rooms, ball allies, &c., furnish ample sources of amusement and recreation to the visitors. Usual travelling fare from Montreal, $2\frac{1}{4}$ dollars. Board can be had here from $1\frac{1}{4}$ dollars, down to 75 cents, per day.

THE PLANTAGENET SPRINGS are situated in the Township of that name, near the River Ottawa, 88 miles from Montreal; these Springs are also rapidly becoming popular, and a good hotel has been recently opened at them. Passengers for here will proceed by Railroad to Lachine, and from there take the steamer to CARILLON, at POINT FORTUNE they will take a stage which will convey them to the Springs, which they reach the same evening. Usual fare $3\frac{1}{4}$ dollars. Board can be had here at 1 dollar per day.

The tourist, who intends to proceed from Montreal to Kingston, Toronto, or the Falls of Niagara, will take

passage by one of the lines of steamers mentioned under the head of "*Steamboat, Railroad, and Stage Offices*" in Montreal, where the fares also are given, and will, in any case, proceed by Railroad to Lachine, from Lachine the steamer crosses Lake St. Louis to Pointe Couvillon, where she enters the BEAUHARNOIS CANAL; this Canal is $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, and has nine locks of 200 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 9 feet deep, overcoming an ascent of $82\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Leaving the Canal, the steamer crosses over to COTEAU LANDING, a neat Village 45 miles from Montreal, with a population of about 400, and from thence proceeds through Lake St. Francis to CORNWALL, the County Town of the Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary, which is a neat, thriving Town, 82 miles from Montreal, with a population of about 1800, here the CORNWALL CANAL, which is $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, is entered by the steamer. This Canal has seven locks of the same dimensions with those on the Beauharnois Canal, overcoming an ascent of 48 feet. The Villages of MILLEROCHEs and MOULINETTE are on this Canal, and at the head of it is DICKINSON'S LANDING, 94 miles from Montreal, which is a thriving Village, with a population of about 600. Passing upwards, we next proceed through the FARREN'S POINT, RAPID PLAT, POINT IROQUOIS and GALOPS Canals which are situated at short distances from each other, and are in all $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, with six locks of the dimensions above stated, overcoming a rise of $29\frac{1}{2}$ feet. In descending the River from Kingston, the rapids which these Canals, as well as the Lachine Canal, overcome, are passed through by the steamers, and present a beautiful and attractive spectacle, (not unaccompanied by fear, in those whose nerves are weak), to the tourist. The TOWN OF PRESCOTT, $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles above Montreal, is a place of consider-

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able importance, having a population of about 2500 ; a railroad to connect it with Bytown, a distance of 53 miles, is now in progress, and will add greatly to its prosperity ; on the opposite side of the River stands OGDENSBURG, a thriving Town, with a population of over 5000, which is rapidly improving. BROCKVILLE, 12 miles above Prescott, is a handsome Town, having many fine buildings, it is a place of considerable trade, and is rapidly increasing, being situated in a fine agricultural district of country. Population about 4000. GANANOQUE, 20 miles below Kingston, and 32 miles above Brockville, is a considerable Village, with a population of about 1000. There is a splendid water power here, and the place is fast rising in importance. A few miles above Brockville commence the THOUSAND ISLANDS of the St. Lawrence, some of which are mere rocks, while others are both beautiful and extensive. Many of them rise from the water in the most strange and picturesque manner imaginable, and the passage among them, when the trees and flowers, with which they abound, are in full foliage, is really delightful.

The LACHINE CANAL, since the construction of the Railroad, is but seldom passed through by travellers. Its length is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and it has five locks, three of which are of the same capacity and dimensions as those on the Beauharnois Canal, and two of them, being those at the City of Montreal, have a depth of 16 feet water. Altogether, they overcome a rise of $44\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The entire cost of the Canals between Kingston and Montreal has been about \$4,500,000.

The names and distances of all the places which are passed through on the land route between Montreal and Kingston are as follows:—

Montreal to Lachine,..... 9 miles.

Montreal to Cedars,.....	37 miles.
“ Coteau du Lac,.....	43 “
“ Coteau Landing,	46 “
“ Lancaster,.....	66 “
“ Cornwall,.....	82 “
“ Moulinette,.....	88 “
“ Dickinson's Landing,	94 “
“ Osnabruck,.....	97 “
“ East Williamsburg,...	103 “
“ West Williamsburg,...	111 “
“ Matilda,.....	119 “
“ Edwardsburg,.....	125 “
“ Prescott,.....	134 “
“ Maitland,.....	141 “
“ Brockville,.....	146 “
“ Yonge,.....	155 “
“ Gananoque,	178 “
“ Kingston,.....	198 “

THE CITY OF KINGSTON, is situated at the head of the River St. Lawrence, on a fine harbour of Lake Ontario, in lat. $44^{\circ} 8'$ north and longitude $76^{\circ} 40'$ west from Greenwich. The Town was laid out in 1784, on the site of Fort Frontenac, an old French post, and it has now a population of about 15,000 souls. The streets of Kingston are generally wide and spacious, and intersect each other at right angles. Stone for building purposes is abundant, and most of the buildings, both public and private, which have been recently erected, are constructed of that material. The principal public building is the MARKET-HOUSE, a splendid edifice, built at a cost of about \$100,000, and containing, besides the Market, the Offices of the Corporation, the Post Office, the Merchants' Exchange and Reading Room, and several fine rooms, which are let out for other purposes.

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The other public buildings of importance are, the Court-house, St. Paul's and St. George's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the College of Regiopolis, and the Hotel Dieu Nunnery, the University of Queen's College, and the Churches of the Church of Scotland, Wesleyan, Free Church, and Baptist, denominations. The buildings of the Bank of Montreal, Commercial Bank, Bank of Upper Canada, and Bank of British North America, are also worthy of notice. About 2 miles west of the City is situated the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, a large and massive pile of stone buildings, surrounded by a strong and lofty stone wall, flanked by towers at the corners. The number of convicts here in November, 1850, was 455, which was the entire number then undergoing penitentiary punishment in Canada, as this is the only prison for that purpose in the Province. On the opposite side of the Bay, is *Point Frederick*, between which and *Point Henry* is situated NAVY BAY, where there is a dock-yard and station of the Royal Navy. On POINT HENRY is situated the Fort of the same name, which is a strong and compact work, designed to protect the entrance to the harbour. There are two Mineral Springs at Kingston, one of which is situated at the corner of King and Arthur streets, and the other contiguous to the Penitentiary. There is a Marine Railway here, upon which vessels of from three to four hundred tons can be hauled up for repairs, and there are several steam-engine manufactories, at which some of the best machinery in the Province has been made. There are two daily newspapers, "*the British Whig*" and "*Daily News*," and three weekly papers, "*the Chronicle*," "*the Herald*" and "*the Argus*," and there are offices of fifteen Life, Fire, or Marine Assurance Companies. There is a Gas Company and a Water

Works Company, and there are two Building Societies. The Municipal Government consists of a Mayor, fourteen Aldermen, and fourteen Councillors, and there is a Commercial News Room, and a Mechanics' Institute. Several extensive ship-yards are carried on here, and the finest ale brewed in Canada is produced in this City. A large and increasing general business is transacted in Kingston, and although its trade suffered considerably by the removal of the seat of Government, and also by the completion of the St. Lawrence Canals diverting a large portion of the carrying business from it, it seems to have recovered from both these shocks, and is now, as regards both imports and exports, the *sixth commercial City* in Canada.

The principal hotels are, the *British American*, the *Princess House*, the *St. Lawrence*, and the *City*. Kingston is the County Town of the Counties of Frontenac, Lenox and Addington, it returns one Member to the Provincial Parliament, and is the head quarters of the army for Upper Canada.

Kingston is distant from Montreal 198 miles, steamboat fare, cabin, 20s., stage fare, 35s.; distant from Toronto 165 miles, steamboat fare, cabin, 20s., stage fare, 45s. There is a daily communication throughout the year, from Kingston to all parts of the Province. The usual fare for cabs is 2s. 6d., or 50 cents, per hour, and travellers should, as a general rule, make the agreement with the driver previous to using his vehicle. The principal hotels always convey travellers and their luggage from and to the steamers free of cost.

On leaving Kingston for Toronto or Hamilton, the first landing place at which the steamer stops is COBourg, the County Town of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham. The Town is pleasantly situated on

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ground which rises gradually from Lake Ontario, and, being built on a dry gravelly soil, it is very healthy and salubrious. The streets, which are wide, intersect each other at right angles, and nearly all of them are provided with excellent plank side walks. *Victoria College*, an Institution of the Wesleyan Methodist denomination, is a handsome building, situated on an elevated site in the back part of the Town, it is a conspicuous object, as the Town is approached from the Lake, and has generally from fifty to sixty students pursuing their studies. Two weekly papers, "*the Star*" and "*the Reformer*," are published here, there is an agency of the Bank of Montreal, a Savings Bank, and a Building Society, and there are also agencies of nine Life, Fire, or Marine Assurance Companies. The largest woollen manufactory in Canada, "*the Ontario Mills*," owned by Messrs. McKechnie & Winans, is situated here, they give employment to about 200 persons, and produce about 250,000 yards of cloth annually. Considerable manufactures of iron, leather, and marble, and several extensive mills, breweries, and distilleries, are carried on here, and the general business of the place is large and increasing. Population about 4000. Cobourg is distant from Montreal 293 miles, steamboat fare, cabin, 30s. or 6 dollars, distant from Kingston 95 miles, steamboat fare, cabin, 10s. or 2 dollars, distant from Toronto 70 miles, steamboat fare, cabin, 10s. or 2 dollars. Principal hotels, "*Albion*" and "*Globe*."

PORT HOPE, in the County of Durham, 7 miles west of Cobourg, is the next place at which the steamer touches. It is a very thriving Town, with a population of about 2500, and is rapidly increasing. There is excellent water power here, and numerous extensive mills, breweries, distilleries and manufactories of cloth,

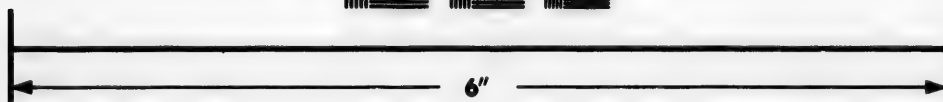
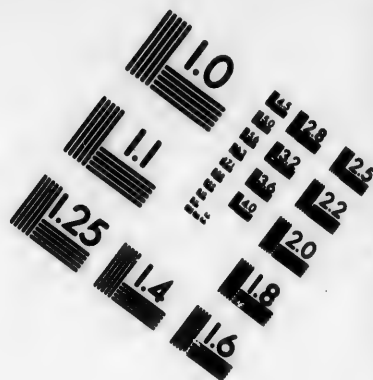
iron, and leather, are carried on. Two weekly papers, "*the Watchman*" and "*the Echo*" are published here, there are agencies of the Banks of Montreal, Upper Canada, and Commercial Bank, and of fifteen Life, Fire, or Marine Assurance Companies. There are Churches of the Church of England, United Presbyterian, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Episcopal Methodist, and Wesleyan denominations. There is also a Building Society, and the general business of the Town is very considerable. Principal hotels, "*Ontario*," and "*North American*." Steamboat fares, same as to Cobourg. After leaving Port Hope the steamer proceeds direct to Toronto.

THE CITY OF TORONTO, the Capital of Upper Canada, is situated on a fine Bay of Lake Ontario, in the Township of York. The City was laid out in 1794, under the superintendence of General Simcoe, then Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, the plan being a parallelogram, with the streets intersecting at right angles. The population in 1817 was 1200, in 1826, 1700, in 1830, 2900, in 1842, 15,400, in 1845, 19,700, in 1850, 25,200, and it is now close on 32,000. The value of imports at Toronto in 1850, was £634,700, and the amount of duties collected £90,360, placing the City next to Montreal in the import trade of the Province. The streets of Toronto are spacious and regular, and King street, which is the principal business street, is principally occupied by handsome shops, where the display of all kinds of manufactured goods is equal to that in most of the first class Cities of North America. The public buildings are numerous, and some of them elegant, the principal ones are the University of Toronto, to which very beautiful grounds are attached, Upper Canada College, the St. Lawrence Hall, where

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the offices of the Corporation, and the Commercial News Room are kept, the Court House, the Jail, the Parliament Buildings, the Normal School, the Lunatic Asylum, Osgoode Hall, Trinity College and the Banks of Upper Canada, British North America, Montreal and Commercial Bank. The Churches in Toronto are, the Cathedral of St. James' Trinity, St. George's, and the Church of the Holy Trinity of the Church of England. St. Michael's and St. James' Roman Catholic, St. Andrew's, Church of Scotland, Free Wesleyan, one Free Church, one United Presbyterian, one Congregational, one Catholic Apostolic, one Methodist New Connexion, one Primitive Wesleyan, one white and one coloured Baptist, and two Disciples of Christ. There are three National Societies, viz: St. George's, St. Andrew's, and St. Patrick's. The Benevolent Institutions are, the Toronto Hospital, the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, the General Dispensary, the Lying-in-Hospital and Vaccine Institution, the Eye Dispensary, and the Maternity Lying-in-Hospital. There is a Board of Trade, a News Room, a Mechanics' Institute, a Society of Arts, a Philharmonic Society, and a Typographical Association. There are several Lodges of Freemasons and Odd Fellows, and also Turf, Chess, Cricket, and Bowling Clubs. There are two daily newspapers, "*the Patriot*" and "*the Colonist*," one tri-weekly, "*the Globe*," six weekly, "*the Guardian*," "*the Church*," "*the Examiner*," "*the Mirror*," "*the North American*," and "*the Watchman*," and five monthly magazines, viz: "*the Christian Observer*," "*the Agricultural Journal*," "*the Presbyterian Magazine*," "*the Young Churchman*," and "*the Journal of Education*," published here. There are offices or agencies of the Montreal, Upper Canada, British North America, Commercial and Far-





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many Joint Stock Banks, and there are nine Building Societies. The head office of the Canada Company, which has about 2,000,000 acres of land for sale, is here, and there are two Telegraph, one Water Works, and two Gas Companies. There is a Savings Bank, and there are offices or agencies of thirty-five Life, Fire, or Marine Assurance Companies. The general business of Toronto is large and increasing, and the value of property has become greatly enhanced within the last few years. Steamboats leave the City daily, during the season of navigation, for Kingston, Montreal, Hamilton, Rochester, Niagara, and nearly all the ports on the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, and stages depart daily for all the Inland Towns during the summer, and for all parts of the country in winter. The City returns two Members to the Provincial Parliament. The Municipal Government consist of a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and twelve Councillors. There is a City Recorder, whose Court is held four times in the year, and the Fire Brigade consists of one Hose, four Fire, and two Hook and Ladder Companies. The Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad, to connect the City with those Lakes, is now in progress, and the great Trunk Railroad through the Province will also pass close to, or through the City. The Markets of Toronto are well supplied with all kinds of provisions at very moderate prices, and house rent, except in the principal business streets, where good stands rent from £150 to £250 per annum, is reasonable. Principal hotels, "*Beard's*," Church street, "*Wellington*," Wellington st., "*Western*," Wellington st., "*North American*," Front st., "*Masonic Arms*," Market Square, "*City Arms*," Market Square. Toronto is distant from Montreal 363 miles, steamboat fare, cabin, 40s., deck, 20s., stage fare, 80s.: distant from

Kingston 165 miles, steamboat fare, cabin, 20s., deck, 10s., stage fare, 45s.: distant from London 129 miles, steamboat and stage fare, 20s. to 27s. 6d.: distant from Goderich 150 miles, steamboat and stage fare from 22s. to 32s. 6d.: distant from Quebec 543 miles, steamboat fare, cabin, 50s., deck 22s. 6d., stage fare, 125s.

THE CITY OF HAMILTON is beautifully situated near Burlington Bay, at the upper end of Lake Ontario, and from its admirable geographical position, as well as being the centre of the finest section of Canada, it must always be one of the most important and thriving places in the Province. Hamilton was laid out in 1813, in 1822 it was made a County Town, in 1833 it was incorporated as a Town, with the privilege of sending a Member to the Provincial Parliament, and in 1845 it was incorporated as a City. The population in 1845 was 6,500, in 1850, 10,300, and it is now (1852), 14,000 souls. The value of imports at Hamilton in 1850 was £395,809, and the duties £59,400, and the value of exports the same year was £88,200, placing it, in point of imports and exports, *the fourth port in Canada*. The City is well laid out, on ground which rises gradually from Burlington Bay, and the streets are wide and spacious. Many of the buildings are erected of brick, though stone being abundant close to the City, renders the good taste of the choice rather questionable. A good many of the more recently erected buildings are of cut stone, among which the Gore Bank, the Bank of Montreal, and the Banks of Upper Canada and British North America, are conspicuous and handsome. There are Churches of the Church of England, Roman Catholic, Church of Scotland, Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, New Connexion Methodist, Congregational, Baptist and Free Church,

denominations, and the head office of the Gore Bank, with branch offices of the Banks of Montreal, British North America, Upper Canada and Commercial Bank, are established here; there are also two Savings Banks, and offices or agencies of fifteen Life, Fire or Marine Assurance Companies. The head office of the "Great Western Railway," and "Canada Life Assurance Companies" are here, and there are a Mercantile Library Association, a Mechanics' Institute, a Gas Company, and two Telegraph Companies. There are three National Societies, the St. George's, St. Andrew's, and St. Patrick's, and there are several Lodges of Freemasons and Odd Fellows. There are also three Building Societies and a Horticultural Society. Four semi-weekly newspapers, "*the Spectator*," "*the Gazette*," "*the Canadian*," and "*the Journal and Express*," are published here, and there are two weekly papers, "*the Christian Advocate*," and "*the Evangelist*." The wholesale and retail business done here is large, Hamilton being the head quarters of several of the most extensive importing houses in Canada. The Great Western Railroad, to connect Hamilton with the American lines at Detroit, is now in rapid progress, and, when finished will add greatly to the wealth and importance of the City. The Municipal Government consists of a Mayor, nine Aldermen and ten Councillors, and the City returns one member to the Provincial Parliament. The principal hotels are "*the City*," James st., "*the Commercial*," corner of James and Main sts., "*the Mountain View*," on the Mountain, "*the Victoria*," King st., "*Weekes*," King st. Hamilton is distant from Montreal 408 miles, steamboat fare, cabin, 45s., deck, 20s., stage fare, 87s. 6d.: distant from Kingston 226 miles, steamboat fare, cabin, 25s., deck, 12s. 6d., stage fare,

52s. 6d. : distant from Toronto 45 miles, steamboat fare, cabin, 7s. 6d., deck, 3s. 9d., stage fare, 7s. 6d. : distant from London 84 miles, stage fare, 17s. 6d. : distant from Goderich 105 miles, stage fare, 20s.

LONDON, the County Town of the County of Middlesex, is a handsomely laid out, and well built place, situated on the River Thames, in the Township of the same name; it was commenced in 1826, was incorporated in 1840, and returns one Member to the Provincial Parliament. Being in the centre of a fine agricultural district, London is a place of much importance, where an extensive general business is carried on, and, as the Great Western Railroad will pass through the Town, it must continue to advance in a ratio equal, at least, to that portion of country of which it is the natural centre. There are Barracks sufficient for a regiment of infantry, and half a battery of artillery, and that number of troops are usually stationed here. There are several handsome Churches, most conspicuous amongst which is St. Paul's, of the Church of England, and the Court-house is also a fine building. There are also Churches of the Church of Scotland, Free Church, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Episcopal Methodist, Congregational, Baptist and Universalist, denominations, and there is a Church for coloured people. There are three newspapers, "*the Free Press*," "*the Prototype*," and "*the Times*." There are agencies of the Montreal, Upper Canada, and Gore Banks, there is a Savings Bank, and there are agencies of twenty-six Life, Fire, or Marine Assurance Companies here. There are several extensive breweries, distilleries, iron founderies, tanneries, mills, and cloth factories, and a large wholesale and retail trade in merchandize of all kinds is carried on. Principal hotels, "*Robinson Hall*," "*Royal Exchange*," "*Hope Hotel*,"

"*Freemason's Arms*," "*Prospect House*," and "*Temperance House*." London is distant from Montreal 488 miles, steamboat and stage fare, first class, 62s. 6d., or 12½ dollars, second class, 37s. 6d., or 7½ dollars: distant from Kingston 294 miles, steamboat and stage fare, first class, 42s. 6d., or 8½ dollars, second class, 27s. 6d., or 5½ dollars: distant from Toronto 127 miles, steamboat and stage fare, first class, 25s. or 5 dollars, second class, 21s. 3d., or 4¼ dollars: distant from Hamilton 81 miles, stage fare, 15s., or 3 dollars: distant from Goderich, 60 miles, stage fare, 15s., or 3 dollars: distant from Windsor 117 miles, stage and steamboat fare, 25s., or 5 dollars: distant from Port Stanley 26 miles, stage fare, 5s., or 1 dollar. Population about 7000.

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

So much has been written and said of these celebrated Falls, that it would seem almost presumptuous to do more than refer to them in the briefest terms, in a work such as the present. Suffice it then to say, that they are situated on the Niagara River, which unites Lakes Erie and Ontario, the former of which is over 300 feet above the level of the other. The stream between Lake Erie and the Falls has a very rapid descent, which, in the last half mile before it reaches them, is not less than 58 feet; a tremendous velocity is consequently attained by the mass of moving waters, and in this state of rapid motion it is precipitated over a rock of 150 feet in perpendicular height, in a stream of about 2300 feet in width. The continued action of the water has worn away the rock into the form of a crescent, and portions of it are precipitated, from time to time, into the gulf beneath. No living thing can resist the force of the current for miles above the Falls, and should they, by any misfortune,

ence become involved among the rapids, destruction is inevitable. A vapour of considerable density is constantly ascending from the surface of the water, which, in bright sun-shiny weather, reflects a beautiful rainbow, and in winter it becomes congealed upon the points of the rocks and the trees contiguous to the Falls, into the most varied imaginable forms of beauty.

There are many objects of considerable interest in the vicinity of the Falls, all of which are pointed out in detail, in a little work relative to them, which is sold at the various hotels upon the spot. The principal hotel on the Canada side is the *Clifton House*, and there are numerous good hotels on the United States side.

Niagara Falls are distant from Montreal 410 miles, usual steamboat fare, cabin, 42s. 6d. or 8½ dollars. Distant from Kingston 213 miles, usual steamboat fare, cabin, 25s. or 5 dollars. Distant from Toronto 48 miles, usual steamboat fare, cabin, 7s. 6d. or 1½ dollars.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SKETCH OF CANADA.

The Province of Canada, including both its grand divisions, extends from 42 to 52 degrees of North Latitude, and from 64 to 92 degrees of West Longitude, embracing a superficial area of about 330,000 square miles, and having a population of about 1,700,000 souls.

Previous to the year 1791, the whole extent of country now known as Upper and Lower Canada, was designated the PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, but, owing to alledged difficulties in managing the administration of so large an extent of country, it was in that year divided into two Provinces having separate governments, and so

remained until 1841 when they were re-united, and now constitute one Province only.

LOWER CANADA, which is considerably the largest Province, has an area of 210,000 square miles, and UPPER CANADA an area of 121,000 square miles, the population being about equally divided at the present time, and estimated at about 850,000 souls to each.

About two-thirds of the population of Lower Canada are of French descent, the remainder consisting of English, Irish, Scotch, Germans, and Americans or their descendants. In Upper Canada the population is made up of Colonists or the descendants of Colonists from the British Islands, of the descendants of American loyalists who emigrated to Canada after the Revolutionary War, and in a few localities there are settlements of Germans and Dutch.

In Lower Canada about four-fifths of the people belong to the Roman Catholic Church, the remainder consisting of members of the different Protestant Churches and a few Jews, while in Upper Canada, about four-fifths of the people are Protestant and the remainder Roman Catholic.

At the time of the conquest of Canada in 1760, the entire population was estimated at 70,000, and a glance at the following synopsis from the official returns of the different periods mentioned, will shew the rapid advance which the country has made since that time.

LOWER CANADA.		UPPER CANADA.	
Population in 1763.....	70,000	Population in 1763.....	12,000
" " 1814.....	335,000	" " 1814.....	95,000
" " 1823.....	427,000	" " 1824.....	151,000
" " 1831.....	512,000	" " 1832.....	261,000
" " 1844.....	699,000	" " 1842.....	436,000
" " 1848.....	770,000	" " 1848.....	721,000
" " 1850.....	791,000	" " 1850.....	791,000

The following Religious, Educational, Literary, Commercial, and other statistics will be found of some interest, exhibiting, as they do, to a very recent date, the state of the Province in these respects.

RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL, AND LITERARY STATISTICS.

The number of Clergymen of all Denominations in Canada, at the beginning of 1851, may be stated as follows :

<i>Clergymen</i>	<i>L. Canada.</i>	<i>U. Canada.</i>
Roman Catholic.....	464	79
Church of England.....	95	147
Wesleyan Methodist.....	20	177
Baptist.....	13	109
Methodist Episcopal.....	—	98
Church of Scotland.....	17	52
Free Church.....	6	59
Congregationalist.....	12	35
United Presbyterian.....	5	40
New Connexion Methodist.....	6	39
Primitive Methodist.....	—	19
Bible Christian.....	—	15
American Presbyterian.....	1	—
Unitarian.....	1	—
Jewish Synagogue.....	1	—
	641	869
		641
Total.....		1510

The proportion of clergymen to the population in Lower Canada, is as 1 to 1190—in Upper Canada, as 1 to 870.

The Province is divided by the Roman Catholics into five dioceses, viz:—

Quebec, (Archbishop)	215 Clergymen.
Montreal.....	249 "
Bytown.....	17 "
Kingston, (with a coadjutor).....	26 "
Toronto.....	36 "

The Province is also divided by the Church of England into three dioceses, viz:—

Quebec.....	40 Clergymen.
Montreal.....	55 "
Toronto.....	148 "

The Province is further divided by the Wesleyan Methodists into eleven Districts; by the New Connexion and Episcopal Methodists into six each; and by the various Presbyterian Churches into Presbyteries, as follows, viz:—Church of Scotland, six; Free Church, eight; United Presbyterian Synod, five.

In connexion with many of the Congregations there are Sunday Schools. The number of these Institutions is about 600.

II. EDUCATION.

In Upper Canada, there were in January, 1851, 2871 Schools, with 3209 Teachers, and 138,465 Scholars. In Lower Canada, there were 1794 Schools, 167,982 Scholars. Upper Canada has also a Normal School, the advantages of which have been already participated in by upwards of 600 Teachers, and a Council of Public Instruction.

In addition to the Elementary Schools in Lower Canada, there are the Schools of the "Christian Brothers," containing about 4000 pupils, and Nun's Schools, with 2000 pupils.

For the support of elementary schools the Legislature has voted £50,000 per annum for these nine years past, in addition to the salaries and incidental expenses of the Education Department, which are charged on the Consolidated Fund.

The Upper Canada Grammar Schools, twenty-five in number, are supported by a Special Fund, arising out of the lands set apart for this purpose in the reign of

George III. The present annual income is about £4,500, and it is increasing.

In the Lower Province, are the "High Schools" of Montreal and Québec, certain "Academies" in the Eastern Townships, and the Roman Catholic "Seminaries" or "Colleges." The Seminary at Quebec contains 22 Professors, and 385 Students;—in the "College" at Montreal there are 18 Professors, and 250 Students. The other Colleges, nine in number, are situated in different parts of the Province, and are numerously attended by those who design to enter the learned professions. They contain about 1500 Students. Most of these Institutions, with several others, not named, and four Schools for Indians, receive aid from the Legislature.

A University Education with the opportunity of obtaining degrees, may be enjoyed in Upper Canada at the University of Toronto, which is supplied with twelve Professors; at Trinity College, Toronto, which has been recently organised, at Queen's College, Kingston, where there are five Professors;—and at Victoria College, Cobourg, which has two Professors and three Tutors. There are also the Roman Catholic Colleges of Regiopolis, Kingston, with six Professors—and Bytown, where there are two, and a Superior.

Similar advantages are offered at McGill College, Montreal, under two Professors and three Lecturers, and in the Medical Department, which stands deservedly high, there are eleven Professors, and 52 Students.

Theological instruction is imparted to Candidates for the Christian Ministry at the following places:—At Trinity College, Toronto, and at Lennoxville, (L. C.) to Church of England Students—at Queen's College, to Church of Scotland Students—at Knox's College, To-

ronto, to Free Church Students—and at the Congregational Theological Institute, and the Divinity Hall of the United Presbyterian Synod, in the same city, to the Students of those Denominations. Roman Catholic Candidates for the priesthood, study at such of the existing Colleges as may be indicated to them by the proper authorities.

III. LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Mechanics' Institutes are established in our principal cities and towns.

The Historical Society of Quebec, founded in 1824, under the auspices of Earl Dalhousie, is the only institution of the kind in Canada. Three volumes of its transactions have been published, containing much curious information. Besides its Library, rich in historical lore, the Society possesses some very valuable manuscript documents, relating to the history of Canada.

The Natural History Society of Montreal, established in 1826, has a good Library, furnished with the best scientific works, and an extensive Museum.

Mercantile Library Associations have been formed in Quebec, Montreal, and several other places, and have been productive of great benefit.

The number of volumes in the Libraries of the following Institutions, is thus reported :—

Quebec Mechanics' Institute (founded 1830),.....	2000
Quebec Mercantile Library Association,.....	8000
Quebec Historical Society,.....	1600
Montreal Seminary,.....	10000
Montreal, private property of members,.....	5000
Montreal College,.....	8000
Montreal Students' Library,.....	3000
Bibliothèque de Bons Livres, Montreal,.....	5500
Montreal Natural History Society,.....	1200

Montreal Mechanics' Institute, (Incorporated 1845,).....	1750
Montreal Mercantile Library Association, (founded 1840),.	4000
Institut Canadien, (founded 1844,).....	1700
Advocates' Library, Montreal,.....	2000
Kingston Mechanics' Institute, (founded 1834,).....	1100
Queen's College,.....	3000
Regiopolis College,.....	2000
Libraries in different parts of Upper Canada,.....	9000
Mechanics' Institute, Toronto,.....	1300
Mercantile Library Association, Hamilton,.....	1205

IV. AGRICULTURE.

Great encouragement has been wisely afforded by the Legislature to the Agricultural interest. The pecuniary grants during the past year amounted to £11,200, and the estimates for the current year include £10,000 for the same purpose, equally divided between Upper and Lower Canada, and then distributed among the County Agricultural Societies, to be added to local subscriptions, thus forming a fund from which the premiums to successful competitors at the Agricultural Shows are paid.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

PUBLIC DEBT OF CANADA, 31st JANUARY, 1861.

Debt, £4,512,468 14s. 8d. Annual Interest, £219,418 9s. 5d.

GROSS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA,
1847 TO 1850.

	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Revenue.....	£719896	£879645	£513431	£704234
Expenditure.....	716059	474491	450913	532063
Surplus Revenue...	3837		62518	172171
Deficit in Revenue.		94846		

Value of articles imported into Canada, and the country from whence imported, for 1849 and 1850.

	1849.	1850.
Great Britain.....	£1,669,002	£2,407,980
British Colonies.....	48,917	97,517
United States.....	1,242,855	1,648,715
Foreign Countries.....	41,824	91,303
Total.....	£3,002,698	£4,245,517

Value of Exports of Domestic Products from Canada for the years 1849 and 1850, and where sent :

	1849.	1850.
Great Britain.....	£1,348,424	£1,521,279*
British Colonies.....	120,178	204,288
United States.....	857,442	1,237,789
Foreign Countries.....	1,525	27,070
Total.....	£2,327,564	£2,990,426

Value of Imports and Exports at the principal Ports in Canada, in the year 1850.

	Imports.	Exports.	Amt. of duties collected.
Montreal....	£1,726,350	£436,198	£258,474
Toronto....	634,722	67,557	90,867
Quebec....	494,139	1,297,523	83,809
Hamilton...	395,782	88,222	59,398
St. Johna...	369,446	303,959	43,469
Kingston...	124,760	87,562	15,824

VALUE OF CURRENT COINS AS TAKEN IN TRADE IN CANADA.

ENGLISH.	AMERICAN.	FRENCH AND SPANISH.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
Sovereign... 1 4 6	Eagle..... 2 10 0	French Crown.. 5 6
Crown..... 0 6 1	Half-Eagle.. 1 5 0	Half-Crown... 2 6
Half-Crown. 0 3 0½	Dollar..... 0 5 0	Franc Piece.. 4 8
Three Shilling Token.... 0 8 0	Half-Dollar.. 0 2 6	Spanish or Mexican Dollar... 5 0
Shilling.... 0 1 3	Quarter-Dollar..... 0 1 3	Quarter-Dollar.. 1 3
Sixpence.... 0 0 7½	Dime..... 0 0 6	Pistareen..... 0 10

*Including 32,048 tons of Shipping sold in Great Britain, at £10 per ton, £320,480.

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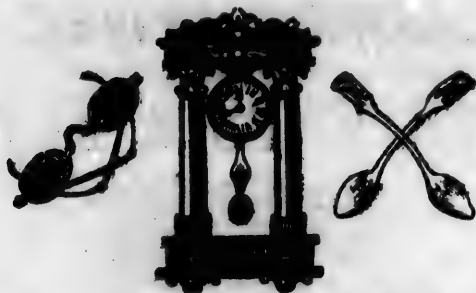
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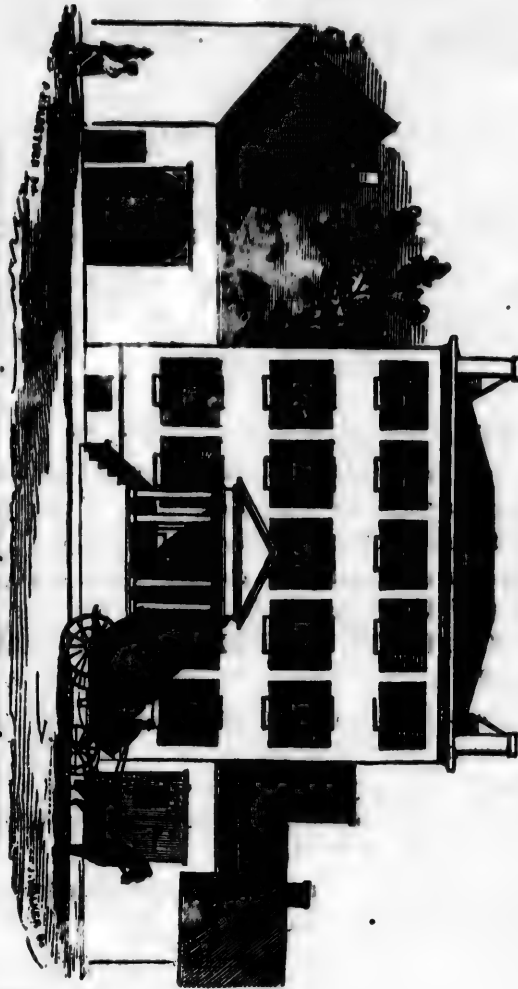
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